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VOL. IV NO. 294 BOMBAY: SATURDAY, DECEMBER 9, 1916. ONE ANNA.

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24th ,,	Nagova	7060	...	...
31st ,,	Salsette	6000	Kaisar-i-Hind	11500
1917				
7th Janry	Khiva	9000	...	...
14th ,,	Mooltan	10000	...	...
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29th Dec. 1917	Malta	7000	Morea	11000
27th Janry.	Nellore	7000	Medina *	12500
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23rd ,,	Nore	7000	Malwa	11000
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12th Dec.	Karoa	& and S. Africa via Porebunder.
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Yetorofu Maru	S. Hirata ..	4166	20th Dec.	1st Jan. 17
Yoshin Maru.	R. Ozaki. ..	4173	25th. Dec	6th. Jan. 17

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Kaijo Maru ..	4207	S. Minato ..	....	15th Dec
Java Maru ..	4499	N. Yanagi	8th Dec.	17th Dec.
Kunajiri Maru.	4002	K. Sakurai	20th Dec.	31st Dec
Europa Maru.2	3078	S. Nakagawa.	24th Dec.	1st Jan 17
Inaho Maru ..	3939	D. Ogawa ..	1st Jan. 17	11thJan17

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S. S. NICHIREN MARU, 2,002 tons, will sail on or about 15th December.

FOR BUNDER-ABBAS, LINGA, DUBAI, BAHREIN AND BUSHIRE.

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Paid-up Capital £1,000,000
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Calcutta	Chittagong	Mombassa
Bombay	Rangoon	Nairobi
Madras	Mandalay	Nakuru
Karachi	Colombo	Kisuma
Lahore	Kandy	Jinja
Amritsar	Newera-Elliya	Kampale
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Mouritius Commercial Bank.

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The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for Approved Customers and interest is allowed at 2 per cent per annum from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Re. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE are granted on the Head Office and Branches, in India, China, Africa and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches, of the Bank and on the Principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittances may be by telegrams.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities. Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest nd Dividend when due.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.

RALPH KIDD,
Manager.

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Subscribed Capital ..... Yen 48,000,000
Paid-up Capital ..... Yen 30,000,000
Reserve Fund ..... Yen 20,300,000

HEAD OFFICE—YOKOHAMA.

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Antung Hsein	Calcutta	Byojun (Port Arthur)
Changchun	London	San Francisco
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Liaoyang	Singapore	

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INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VI OF 1882.
HEAD OFFICE—ORIENTAL BUILDINGS. BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ..... Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP ..... Rs. 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND ..... Rs. 7,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from December 1st to May 21st and 2 per cent. per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Re. 1 per half year.

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Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

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For details apply for a copy of Rules to—

GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary & Treasurer.

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THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

(Incorporated in England.)

Subscribed Capital £1,125,000
Paid-up Capital ..... £ 562,500
Reserve Liability of Shareholders... £ 562,500
Reserve Fund ..... £ 550,000

HEAD OFFICE.
15, Gracechurch Street, London, E.C.

LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.

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Batavia	Howrah	Madras
Bombay	(Calcutta)	Mauritius
Calcutta	Kandy	Penang
Colombo	Karachi	Rangoon
Delhi	Kota Bahru (Kelantan)	Shanghai
Galle		Singapore

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and branches and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent on the actual daily balances up to Rs. 1 lakh.

Sums above Rs. 1 lakh will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its Constituents the purchase and sale of Government Securities. Stocks and Shares, and receives same for Safe Custody, realising interest and Dividends when due.

J. B. CRICHTON,
Manager.
Esplanade Road, Bombay.

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INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1853.

Capital £1,200,000
Reserve Fund £1,800,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders £1,200,000

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Delhi	Ipoh	Hankow
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Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.

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(Incorporated in Hongkong.)

Paid-up Capital $15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors ... $15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund $18,000,000
Gold Reserve Fund £1,500,000

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Bangkok	Kobe	San Francisco
Batavia	Kwala Lumpor	Shanghai
Bombay	London	Do. Hongkong
Calcutta	Lyons	Singapore
Canton	Malacca	Sourabaya
Colombo	Manila	Taipeh
Foochow	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Hankow	New York	Tsingtau
Harbin	Peking	Yloilo
Hongkong	Penang	Yokohama
Ipoh	Rangoon	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided the sum accrued amounts to Re. 5 half yearly.

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(Incorporated in England.)

(Bankers to the Government in Basra.)
HEAD OFFICE 4, Crosby Square, London E. C.
Branches at Bombay, Calcutta, Bagdad an Basra, Amara.

Authorised Capital £1,500,000
Called-up Capital £600,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders ... £900,000
Reserve Fund £255,000

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PURCHASES and SALES of British and Foreign Securities effected on the usual terms.

SECURITIES received for Safe Custody and interest and dividends for clients.

L. F. TUCKER,
Manager.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1895.

Capital Authorized ..... Rs. 50,00,000
Capital Issued ..... Rs. 31,00,000
Capital Subscribed ..... Rs. 31,00,000
Capital Paid-up ..... Rs. 16,21,208
Reserve Funds ..... Rs. 11,88,656

HEAD OFFICE—LAHORE.

Branches.

Amritsar, Bombay, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, D. I. Khan, Ferozepore, Gujranwalla, Jullundhur, Karachi, Kasur, Lahore City, Lyallpur, Ludhiana, Multan City, Peshawar City, Amballa City, Rawalpindi, Sargodha, Sialkot, Patiala, Jamoo, Srinagar and Jhelum City.

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WANTED—LOAN of Rs. 100 by Government servant. Liberal interest given. Apply to Box No. 398 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." 6235

WANTED—KNITTING MACHINES of any make. State full particulars with lowest price. Apply to No. 405, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 6264

WANTED—"LIVE AGENTS" to sell "Luxur" (New Discovery) Hair Tonic. 33⅓ per cent. Profit. Trial Package 12 As. Particular. Free. Apply to Box No. 401, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 6254

WANTED.—A CLERK with knowledge of signalling on Marshal Instrument. Salary Rs. 30 per mensem with ten per cent Local allowance. Apply with copies of testimonials to the LOCO SUPERINTENDENT, G. I. P. Railway, Parel. 6244.

WANTED—AGENTS for the SALE of "THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE" in the principal cities of India. For terms communicate with the MANAGING-DIRECTOR, Indian Newspaper Co., Ltd., 3, Medows Street Fort, Bombay.

WANTED—A MANAGER with considerable experience of Motor Lorry business, and also CHAUFFERS & FITTERS for the Marwari Motor Transport Co., Salaries according to qualifications. Apply sharp stating terms c/o Marwari Sammelan, 393 Kalbadevi Road, Bombay. 6232

WANTED.

WANTED.—For Kirkee Arsenal two CLERKS each on Rs. 30 per mensem. Those who have passed an University Examination or School Final may apply to:—

The ASSISTANT DIRECTOR OF ORDNANCE STORES, 5th & 6th Divisions.

6253.

FRENCH INSTITUTE.

PUBLIC and PRIVATE CLASSES are or can be opened for students at all stages.

1. Beginners: Mondays, Thursdays, 9-10 a.m.
2. Advanced: Tuesdays, Fridays, 9-10 a.m.

Fee: Rs. 8 per month, payable in advance. Apply to PROF. LOUIS PELTIER, Thoburn House, Apollo Bunder, Bombay.

WANTED

WANTED—A CLERK knowing correspondence and general work. Experienced man need only apply to VULLEY HOOSEIN & Co., 50, Medows Street, Fort. 6272

WANTED—A respectable LADY VIOLINIST, must know English and Indian Music for a respectable Hindu Lady. Apply Box No. 399, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 6240

WANTED—Light Weight, new or second hand, ENGLISH MOTOR CYCLE, latest model. Apply with lowest price and full particulars to Box No. 404, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 6262.

WANTED—Experienced MOTOR DRIVERS immediately out of Bombay; salary good but according to qualifications. Apply, with testimonials at once to Box No. 407, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 6271

ARCHITECTURAL DRAFTSMAN—Only experienced and passed 4th year Bombay Art School Architectural Classes, need apply. Post Temporary salary Rs. 40. Apply sharp to Box No. 403, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 6258

WANTED—For P. Gulf Port an experienced GRADUATE or UNDERGRADUATE to work as a MANAGER and accountant in a firm. Free board and lodging. Apply with copies of testimonials stating age and salary expected to Box No. 406, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 6269

FOR SALE

GENTLEMEN wishing to sell furniture are requested to communicate with Box No. 402, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 6257

FOR IMMEDIATE SALE—Clemant Garrard 3½ H.-P. MOTOR CYCLE, second-hand Rs. 160 or near offer. CYCLE EXCHANGE, 41, Meadow Street, Fort. 6255

AUCTION SALE of Mr. J. C. G. Bowen's valuable Furniture, drawing room suite, cabinets, almyrahs, electric lamps, and fans, valuable garden, etc., at Nepean Road, Malabar Hill, TO-DAY at 2-30 p.m. 6270

FOR SALE—SLOTTING MACHINES, Lathes Screw cutting, Machines, and machinery of every description. Send your enquiries to Box No. 1000, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 673

FOR SALE—One WESTINGHOUSE D. C. shunt wound 15 B.H.P. 460 volts, 460/1100 R. P. M. complete with shunt regulator and pulley. Apply to Box No. 15, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1065

FOR SALE—Hundreds of tons of Red-Oxide, Yellow Ochre, SOAP-STONE, FRENCH CHALK, China Clay and White Chalk. Apply—

THE MANAGER,
Mining Department,
6159 New Hotel, JAIPUR (Raj).

MASTER-KEY SETS of 6 Padlocks, 2in with 2 non-interchangeable keys to each padlock and 2 master-keys to fit all the 6, Rs. 20 per set. Similar sets 2½ in., Rs. 25 per set. We also make to order Brass and Galvd. Master-Key sets of any number of Padlocks.—R. H. PATUCK & Co., 14, Custom House Road, Fort, Bombay.

ENGL. TRANSL.—By R. T. H. Griffith M.A., C.I.E. All four VEDAS, are being issued in 50 monthly parts. Terms: Rs. 25 full advance or Ans. 11 monthly, complete set (a few) available, Rs. 33-12. *Valmiki Ramayan* in verse, now ready, a sumptuous volume Cr. 4to 704 pp., cloth gilt, Rs. 10-10 or in 15 monthly parts Ans. 12 monthly.

Prospectus and catalogue free.

Publishers—E. J. LAZARUS & Co., Benares.

TYPEWRITERS FOR SALE:—

Blick No. 7 Rs. 70, Better	Rs. 90
Empire No. 1 Rs. 80, Leather case	Rs. 90
Remington No. 7 Rs. 80 2 colours, fine	Rs. 110
Remington No. 7 Slightly Used	Rs. 170
Oliver No. 3 Rebuilt, Rs. 140, Brief ...	Rs. 155
Oliver No. 5 Rebuilt Rs. 180, Brief ...	Rs. 195
Underwood No. 3, Brief, Visible .....Rs.	150
Yost No. 4, Visible Rs. 125, No. 20, Latest	Rs. 200
Empire No. 1 New Left Unused Rs. 160, No. 2	Rs. 190
Remington No. 10 Rebuilt Rs. 195, Brief	Rs. 210
Remington No. 10, Slightly Used, Visible	Rs. 225
Remington No. 11, Brief, with Tabulators	Rs. 225

NICOLLS & COMPANY,
Typewriter Experts,
Opp. Petit Institute,
Hornby Road, Bombay.

GLOBE'S TYPEWRITER BARGAINS:—

L. C. Smith No. 5 (Slightly used Rs.	200
Remington No. 10 Rebuilt Rs. 190, Brief	Rs. 200
Oliver No. 5 Rebuilt Foolscap	Rs. 150
Royal Standard No. 5 Little used ...	Rs. 150
Santa Portable with B. S. D/Color New	Rs. 140
Corona Potable Typewriter Almost New	Rs. 150
Blick No. 8 with B. S. Leather Case Ex.	Rs. 100
Remington No. 7 Rs. 85, Two Colors	Rs. 95
Remington No. 8 Two-color fine	Rs. 100
Standard Folding in Leather Case	Rs. 100
Empire Typewriter No. 1 Brief Size ...	Rs. 65
Williams No. 4 Foolscap Size	Rs. 55
Smith Premier with 3 color ribbon ...	Rs. 70
Chicago Typewriter very good	Rs. 50
Densmore with B. S. very good Brief	Rs. 75
Remington No. 9 "Marathi" Foolscap	Rs. 135

A visit to our Show-Room will pay you.

THE GLOBE TYPEWRITING Co.,
36, Churchgate St., Fort, Bombay.
Tele: "Writertype"

TO BE LET

TO BE LET.—"CAMP VIEW," DEOLALI for rent and particulars, apply to Mr. CAMA, c/o "Bombay Chronicle."

TO BE LET—Rooms for offices in Fort, "Rastgoftar" building behind Hongkong Bank. See BHAIYA there from 2 to 4 (S.T.) 6192

TO BE LET—Airy, commodious and well ventilated GROUND FLOOR of a Bungalow at Chawpaty Sea-face with 5 big rooms, 2 Bath rooms, 2 W.-C. separate kitchen with servant quarters for a Gujrati Vegetarian. Rent Rs. 150. Apply Seth DAYABHAI PREMCHUND, Chawpaty or Zavery Bazar. 6256

WATSON'S ANNEXE, Apollo Bunder—Rooms facing Yacht Club, Apollo Pier Road. Rents from Rs. 25 to Rs. 125. Rooms can be furnished and arrangements for Board made on shortest notice. Apply to MANAGER. 705.

TO BE LET

TO BE LET—"LILY COTTAGE "Khandalla and "Dr. Gomes' Bungalow Andheri, both near the Railway Station. Apply to MRS. L. GOMES. Rook's Nest Colaba.

TO BE LET—Small Airy Office Room, Electric Light fittings. Rent Rs. 35. Apply to KHARAS BROS., Hamam St., Fort. 6268

TO BE LET—From 1st January 1917, 1st Floor with Electric lights fans, at Nepean Sea Road, Setalwad Street. Apply to—

HAJEE MAHOMED ABBA & CO.,
Jackria Musjid, Bombay.
Telephone No. 2532. 6160

PUBLIC NOTICES

BOMBAY PORT TRUST DOCKS.

PROPOSALS are under consideration for the appointment of a LICENSEE to sell food-stuffs, sweetmeats, fruit, tea, coffee and mineral waters, etc., in the ALEXANDRA DOCK.

The LICENSEE will be granted the sole right and privilege to sell refreshments, under Tariff Rates, to workers and others in the Alexandra Dock area and will be required to enter into an agreement and to fulfil certain approved conditions.

Applications to the undersigned in the matter are invited from reputable firms or individuals, with catering experience and connections.

J. A. CHERRY,
Manager.
Prince's Dock,
Bombay, 6th December, 1916. 6260

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that one RATANLAL RADHAKISAN, whom we had admitted into partnership with us as a working partner with one-third share has misrepresented to the public by a notice in the "Bombay Chronicle" of the 8th instant, that he is the proprietor of the MARWADI COAL TRADING Co.

We, however, are taking steps against the said Ratanlal Radhakisan as advised by our attorneys and in the meantime we notify that he has retired from the Marwadi Trading Co. and other lines of business which we have been carrying on, and we will not be responsible for any business transacted with him in the name of Marwadi Coal Trading Co.

MIRZAMAL POKERMAL.
RAMNARAYAN POKERMAL.
Bombay, 9th December, 1916. 6261

NOTICE.

JEENA & Co. are prepared to clear and ship goods on quite reasonable terms including or excluding landing, warehousing, rent, insurance, duty, cartage and for delivery at the railway station or any part of Bombay.

All charges must be paid before delivery.

Special terms can be arranged with mercantile firms or others who may wish us to conduct their sole clearing and forwarding work.

JEENA & Co.,
34, Churchgate Street,
820 Fort, Bombay.

BOMBAY SCOTTISH ORPHANAGE SOCIETY.

THE ANNUAL MEETING and DISTRIBUTION of PRIZES of the Bombay Scottish Orphanage Society will take place in the School at Mahim on SATURDAY, 9th December, 1916, at 5-30 p.m. The Committee's Report for the current year will be submitted and a Committee will be elected for the ensuing year.

The Hon. Mr. G. Carmichael, C.S.I., I.C.S., has kindly consented to preside and Mrs. Carmichael will distribute the prizes.

All friends of the Society are invited to attend.

H. J. DIBBS,
6172 Hon. Secretary.

NOTICE.

AN OVERSEER experienced in tank and canal irrigation work is wanted for this State. Salary Rs. 75 plus Re. 1 per diem as Travelling Allowance.

Apply stating age and caste with testimonials.

MOTILAL L. PAREKH,
Divan, Baria State.
Hazur Office,
Devgad Baria.
5th December, 1916. 6234

NOTICE.

THE STATE PURCHASES COMMITTEE having been appointed by the Darbar to deal with all orders exceeding Rs. 300 in value hitherto placed by the various Heads of Departments who have to make purchases during the year, all firms desirous of doing business with the State are requested to send their latest price lists to the Secretary, and duly to apprise him of any alterations in the list prices. The Committee will usually invite sealed tenders for the requirements of the State. All kinds of furniture, tents, leather goods, provision stores, P. W. D. and Electrical Department requirements. Press accessories, motor requisities, stationery, everything in short, will come within the scope of the Committee's authority.

SECRETARY,
State Purchases Committee, Bhopal.
6215.
Ahmedabad Palace,
Bhopal, 27th November, 1916.

NOTICE.

MEMBERS of the ENTENTE CORDIALE CLUB, situated at Watson's Annexe are informed that the Club will be REMOVED to new premises at ground floor, Holland House, Colaba Causeway from the 15th instant.

E. W. GAUTRAY,
Secretary.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

THE BUSINESS of this Bank will be TRANSFERRED to its new offices at 52 and 54, Esplanade Road, on MONDAY, 11th December, 1916. 6246

PUBLIC NOTICES

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

SEALED tenders are invited and will be received in the office of the undersigned by 1 o'clock p.m. (S. T.), on Saturday, the 16th December, 1916, for the supply of Petty Stores required in connection with original works, special and current repairs to buildings in charge of the Executive Engineer, Presidency District, for the official year, ending 31st March, 1918. Tenderers are requested to give their own rates for the articles enumerated in this office blank "Schedule of Rates." Further particulars may be obtained at the office of the undersigned. The Chief Engineer, Public Works Department, reserves the right to reject any tender or tenders and no reason will be given for the acceptance or the rejection of any tender. The schedule forms for the materials to be supplied will be issued on payment of the usual fee, during office hours, either on personal application or by duly authorized agents. Earnest money of Rs. 1,000, one thousand, only, to accompany each tender and this amount should be paid in cash or in Government Promissory Notes (cheques will not be accepted). Security deposit of Rs. 3,000, three thousand, only, in Government Promissory Notes will be required from the contractor whose tender will be accepted. No tender "Above or below par" will be entertained. The rates of each item must be clearly specified in the "Schedule of Rates for Materials" and no alterations must be made in it without the permission of the undersigned. Forms of tender can be had from this office on week days, during office hours, but no forms will be issued on the day the tender is to be received.

A. H. WHYTE, C.E.,
Executive Engineer, Presidency.
Bombay, 29th November, 1916. 6259

THE MAHABLESHWAR MOTOR SERVICE COMPANY, LTD.

(IN LIQUIDATION).

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that at an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the abovenamed Company duly convened and held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 6, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay, on the 22nd day of November, 1916, the following Special Resolutions were duly passed and at a subsequent Extraordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of the said Company also duly convened and held at the said Registered Office of the Company on the 7th day of December, 1916, the following Special Resolutions were duly confirmed:—

(1) That the assets of the Mahableshwar Motor Service Company, Ld., both at Bombay and at Poona and Mahableshwar being disposed of, the Company be now voluntarily wound up.
(2) That Sir Vithaldas D. Thackersey, Kt., be appointed voluntary Liquidator on a remuneration of Re. 1.

Dated this 8th day of December, 1916.

VITHALDAS D. THACKERSEY,
6267 Liquidator.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

S.S. "JAVA MARU" having arrived in Bombay on the 8th instant from Japan via Hongkong, Singapore and Colombo, the Consignees of her cargo are requested to send in their Bills of Lading to this office for counter-signature without delay. No survey will be held on cargo damaged or in doubtful condition unless a written application for such survey is received by the undersigned within seven days after the cargo has been discharged. Captain Richards of Messrs. Ericson and Richards, Company's appointed Surveyors, will be attending Docks every morning to survey damages. Cargo removed from the Landing Shed or warehoused is not entitled to survey. No cargo in single gunny will be surveyed. The bills for claims are to be sent to this office within one month from the date of steamer's arrival, otherwise they will not be entertained.

M. UCHIYAMA,
Agent,
The Osaka Shosen Kaisha, Bombay.
Bombay, 8th Dec. 1916.

NOTICE.

THE PUBLIC IS HEREBY GIVEN NOTICE that JETHABHAI NARSEY has no connection whatsoever with the firm of NENSEY KALIANJI & CO., and whoever has or will have anything to do with the said Jethabhai Narsey in the name of Nensey Kalianji and Co. has or will do so at his own risk and Nensey Kalianji and Co. is not and will not be in any way responsible for such dealings. All the work of Nensey Kalianji and Co. is carried on solely by Kalianji Vardhman and no other person has any authority to work in any way in the name of Nensey Kalianji and Co. Any payment therefore should not be made without obtaining the signature of Kalianji Vardhman failing which Nensey Kalianji and Co. will in no way be responsible for such payments.

NENESY KALIANJI & CO.,
6273

LEGAL NOTICES

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that Bai JAMNABAI, widow of KUBERDAS HARICHAND and Bai JANKUBAI, widow of ATMARAM PURSHOTAM, Administratrices of the property of Kuberdas Harichand, have contracted to sell to our client the undermentioned property.

All persons having any claim against the said property either by way of inheritance, gift, mortgage, lease, sale, lien, or otherwise howsoever, are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office, at No. 5, Bell Lane, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof failing which the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim and the same will be considered as waived.

SCHEDULE.

All that piece or parcel of Freehold land or ground situate lying and being on the Western side of De Lisle Road, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 1,284 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 705, 705, 709 and 705, 709, New Nos. D/12699 and C/12700, and New Survey Nos. 2/2687 and 3/2687, together with the messuages, tenements or buildings standing thereon and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under G. Ward Nos. 2260, 2261 (1), 2261 (2) and 2261 (3) and Street Nos. 318, 320, 320A and 320B and which said premises are bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the East by the said De Lisle Road, on or towards the West by the Union Mills, on or towards the North by the Union Mills and on or towards the South by the property of Karim Tarmahomed.

Dated this 8th day of December, 1916.

JAMSEDJEE, RUSTOMJEE & DEVIDAS,
6265 Purchaser's Attorneys.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. HORMASJI RATTANJI CONTRACTOR of Bombay Parsi Inhabitant has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client. Any person having any claim in or to the said property or any part thereof by way of sale, exchange, mortgage, gift, trust inheritance, possession, lease, lien, easement or otherwise is hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office No. 113 Esplanade Road within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claims and the same if any will be considered as waived.

All that piece or aprcel of vacant land together with a pucca built well standing thereon containing by admeasurement 1,891 square yards or thereabouts situate in the village of Kirol Taluka Salsette, Zilla Thana, in the Registration Sub-District of Coorla together with trees, shrubs and plants etc., standing thereon and bounded by a wire fencing and which said piece of land forms a part of Survey No. 73, Plot No. 2 and bounded as follows, that is to say on or towards the East and North by the property of Gangji Nensey, on or towards the West by the Private Road and beyond that by the property of Bomanji Rustomji Contractor, on or towards the South by he Private Road and beyond that by the property of Ratanji Jivandas and which piece of land is now in the possession of the Vendor.

Dated 1st December, 1916.

ARDESIR HORMUSJI DINSHAW & Co.,
6171 Purchaser's Attorneys.

SALE BY AUCTION

CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.
10, Apollo Street, Fort.
Telephone No. 521.

WEEKLY SALE.

On MONDAY, the 11th day of December, 1916, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms No. 16, Apollo Street, opposite the Government Dockyard and next to the Great Western Hotel, Fort, horses, carriages and bicycles, at 2 p.m. (S. T.), and new designed furniture and sundry articles at 3 p.m. (S. T.).

Furniture such as single and double mirrored door handsome almyrahs, cupboards, chairs, rich drawing room suites, fancy teapoys, marble top tables, new pattern corner cabinets, revolving book case, glassware, etc.,

At 2 p.m.

1 rubber-tyred glass fronted miniature office brougham and 1 office shigram.
1 rubber-tyred handsome victoria.
1 Arab horse.
Second-hand bicycles.
The property of a military officer:—
1 "Triumph" Motor Cycle with a new coach built "Record" side car, complete with accessories.

AUCTION SALE OF THE HOWARD AND BULLOUGH MILLS, Co., Ltd. (In Liquidation).

By order of R. D. Sethna, Esq., the Official Liquidator of the Howard and Bullough Mills Co., Ltd., (in liquidation), Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 17th day of January, 1917, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), on the premises of the said Mills at De Lisle Road, Parel, the immoveable property of the said Mills including the fixed plant, engines, boilers, sprinklers, spinning machinery, electric installation and machinery, etc., together with the rights to the user of the trade marks and tickets of the said Company.

For further particulars, list of machinery and printed copies of conditions of sale, apply to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 9th December, 1916.

BENNETT & CO.

NO. 22, APPOLLO STREET, FORT.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 9th December, 1916, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Nepean Road, Malabal Hill, the valuable and handsome Teakwood and Blackwood plain and carved household furniture of the latest design, electric lamps and fans with regulators, electric bracket lamps, table lamps and fans, best platedware, dining table and chairs, drawing-room suite, drawing room cabinets, single and double glass door almyrahs, handsome, flower vases and table ornaments, marble top dressing and wash-hand tables, dressing chest of drawers, fancy teapoys, one English bedroom suite, brass and iron single and double bedsteads, Hinks and Ditmar's table and hanging lamps, rich Persian and Brussels carpets, one old China bath tub, cooking stove, a collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots, garden roller and implements, lawn mower machine, etc., etc., the property of J. C. G. Bowen, Esq., Solicitor and others.

The property of another gentleman: One 15 H. P. Five seated Tonneau body Harbick motor car.

One English rubber tyred double seated square Brougham.

N.B.—Garden will be sold at 4-30 p.m. on the same day.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

BENNETT & Co.,
Bombay, 9th December, 1916.

SALE BY AUCTION

GANDHI & CO.

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS.
No. 52, Medows Street.

NOTICE.

The sale of immoveable property at Gaiwadi, Mahim, advertised for to-day is POSTPONED until further notice.

SALE THIS DAY AT 2-30 P.M. (S. T.).

AUCTION SALE OF RICH FURNITURE.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 9th December, 1916, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. GANDHI and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, No. 5, Medows Street, Fort, very rich household furniture including fancy satin leather and tapestry lined drawing room suites, almyrahs, writing and lady's tables, cane arm and armless office chairs, dressing tables, fancy dressing chest of drawers, panel door book cases, dining tables, leather lined sofas and chairs, marble top centre and square tables, tiled teapoys, bookstands, easy and low chairs, wooden double cots, side-boards, office tables, office clocks, time-pieces, wall brackets, etc., etc.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY AT GILDER STREET, WITHOUT THE FORT OF BOMBAY.

Under instructions from the mortgagees, and on account and at the risk of Ramchandra Balaram Naik, the mortgagor, Messrs. GANDHI and Co. will sell the undermentioned vacant piece of leasehold land by Public Auction on SUNDAY, the 10th day of December, 1916, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.), at the premises, in exercise of the Power of Sale reserved to the mortgagees under an Indenture of Mortgage, dated 10th day of December, 1915, made between Ramchandra Balaram Naik of the one part and the said mortgagees of the other part.

PARTICULARS.

All that piece or parcel of land being the site of a tank situate on the West side of Gilder Street, within the Town, Island and Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 10,201 square yards or thereabouts and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the North-east partly by the property of the Municipality of Bombay bearing New Survey No. 1C/3508, and partly by the property of Rustomji N. Byramji Jijibhoy bearing New Survey No. 1/3508, on or towards the North-west partly by the properties of Rustomji N. Byramji Jijibhoy bearing New Survey Nos. D/3509 and 1/3509 and partly by the Government land bearing New Survey No. C/3509, on or towards the South-west partly by the property of the said Rustomji N. Byramji Jijibhoy bearing New Survey Nos. 1/3509 and 1B/3508 and partly by the property of Gordhandas Sunderdas Mulji bearing New Survey No. 1/3508 and on or towards the South-east by Gilder Street and which said piece of land is registered in the Books of the Collector of Bombay under Collector's New No. 17119 and New Survey Nos. 3/3508, 3A/3508, 1B/3509 and is more particularly delineated on the plan thereof signed by the Collector of Bombay annexed to the Indenture of Lease dated 15th day of April, 1915, being therein coloured red and green the portion coloured red containing by admeasurement 9,693 square yards and the remaining portion coloured green consisting of a strip of land fifteen feet in width abutting on Gilder Street and containing by admeasurement 508 square yards and which said piece of land has been in the occupation of the mortgagor since the 4th day of October, 1911.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to Messrs. Matubhai Jamietram and Madan, attorneys at No 9, Bell Lane, or to the undersigned at their rooms.

AUCTION SALE OF A GINNING FACTORY AT YEOTMAL, BERARS, KNOWN AS THE NEW YEOTMAL GINNING FACTORY.

Under instructions from Mr. Waman Shridhar Apte, the Receiver appointed by the Consent Decree and Decretal order of Reference, dated the 7th November, 1914, and made by the High Court in Suit No. 544 of 1912 (Bai Moghibai, widow of Damodar Dhanji v. Waman Shridhar Apte and others) in pursuance of the directions contained in the said Consent Decree, Messrs. GANDHI and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on WEDNESDAY, the 20th day of December, 1916, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), at their Rooms No. 52, Medows Street, a Ginning Factory, consisting of a piece of land with a Ginning Plant in working order, machinery, etc.

PARTICULARS OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land situate at Yeotmal Berars containing by admeasurement about 10 acres and 28 Goonthas or thereabouts being part of a large portion of land admeasuring 27 acres and 30 goonthas and bearing Survey No. 56 in Mouje Pimplegaon Taluka, District Yeotmal and bounded as follows:—On or towards the East by a road leading from Yeotmal to Pimplegaon and beyond that by a plot bearing Survey No. 55, on or towards the West by a Nuka and beyond that by another plot being part of the said Survey No. 56, or or towards the South by the boundary of Yeotmal and on or towards the North by an uncultivated piece of land bearing Survey No. 57 with the building erected on the said piece of land, for the purpose of the Ginning Factory and the machinery, implements, plant, apparatus, engines, boilers, etc., relating to the said Ginning Factory, that is:—

30 Gins Platt Brothers with shafts, pulleys, etc., 5 bearing single roller cotton gins with crank shaft with 11-12 inch diameter, driving pulleys 7 inches by 4 inches with gear rope shaft.
1 Boiler by "Tincom Stratton" 20 feet long by 6 feet diameter, working pressure 160 lbs. test pressure 260 lbs.
1 Engine by "Ruston Procter" complete compound non-condensing steam engine, right hand having 2 cylinders, 9 inches by 15 inches by 16 with feed pump ground fly wheel extended piston rod, etc.
1 Donkey Pump.
1 Manual fire pump without tank, with 2 barrels each six diameter with canvas delivery, pipe and rubber suction pipe.
1 Lathe.
1 Drilling Machine.
1 Cart weighing scale.
1 Broken tonga and lorrie 14 feet long.

The above Factory was erected about 8 years ago, and is being sold as the partnership has been dissolved.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, please apply to Messrs. Daphtary Ferreira and Diwan, Solicitors at their office at Medows Street, Fort, or to the undersigned.

GANDHI & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 9th December, 1916.

GRAND BONA-FIDE SALE OF WATCHES, CLOCKS etc., PRICES IMMENSELY REDUCED

A visit earnestly solicited

KASANJI DAYALJI DESAI

WATCH & CLOCK DEALER,
144, Abdul Rehman Street,
BOMBAY.

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AMUSEMENTS

THE EXCELSIOR

6-30—Twice Nightly—9-45 p.m.

The Itala Co's
Masterpiece of Mystery

THE TREASURE
OF THE
LOUZATS.

played by the famous players
who appeared in

"CABIRIA"

FRENCH OFFICIAL WAR FILMS.

FRENCH ARTILLERY
ON THE
SOMME

EXCELSIOR COMEDIES

NEXT MONDAY Dec. 11th.
at 6-30 and 9-45 p.m.
Under the the Distinguished Patronage of
H. E. LORD and LADY WILLINGDON.
H. M. Government Tour
OF
That Remarkable War Film

THE BATTLE
OF THE
SOMME
AND
H. M. THE KING-EMPEROR
ON THE
SOMME BATTLEFIELD.

War in all its Heroism
War in all its Ruin
War in all its Sacrifice

BRITISH ATTACK ON THE SOMME
JULY 1st, 1916.

FILMED RIGHT IN THE THICK OF THE BATTLE.

Nothing like it ever seen before.
Every thing shown! Nothing censored.

BEFORE THE FIGHT!
THE ATTACK!!
AFTER THE BATTLE!!!

A big page in British History.

Shows what our brave soldiers had to face in the Great War, and how they faced it.

A GREAT WAR SERMON
Never to be forgotten.

Sole Director for India and the East
MAURICE. E. BANDMAN.

Owing to Great demand for seats you are advised to book early.

PRICES:
at 9-45, Rs:—4, 3, 2, 1, & ans. 8.
at 6-30 Rs. 3, 2, 1 & As. 8 & 4.

KARANI'S

UNIQUE COLLECTION OF
X'MAS NEW YEAR CARDS
INDIAN VIEW CARDS
from 4 annas.
AUTO-STATIONERY
60 varieties from two to six annas.
PATRIOTIC CARDS
from 4 annas.
HAND PAINTED, CELLULOID & OTHER CHOICE VARIETIES.
BEST COLLECTION AT POPULAR PRICES.

J. B. KARANI'S SONS.
BOOKSELLERS,
Parsi Bazar, Fort, Bombay.

PARISIAN DAIRY CO., Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay, for high class Table Butter, Rich Cream and Milk. 663

AMUSEMENTS

RUNAWAY JUNE. RUNAWAY JUNE. RUNAWAY JUNE.

Miracles and adventures on a sea voyage—an awe-inspiring picturesque model operated by an Artist.

"The Spirit of the Marsh"

The beauties of Bermuda Isles, enchanting scenes, the beauties of nature ever screened in Bombay.

This week's instalment of this Society serial displays:
How jealousy is cruel and love is death.

The Sporting DETECTIVE
THRILLING
DRAMATIC
AMUSING
A serial with real grip.
A character that really stirs.

COMING! COMING!!
The Great Circus Serial
THE PEG O' THE RING
40,000 feet 30 Parts.
played by prominent figures as
LUCILE LOVE AND COUNT HUGO.

"THE RUNAWAY JUNE"
40,000 Feet. 30 Parts.

Endorsed by the Press and Public. Written by the well-known Novelist George Randolph Chester,
Produced by the World-famed "Reliance" exclusively for
THE NEW **ALHAMBRA CINEMA**
THE POPULAR PICTURE PALACE OF BOMBAY.
NEW SANDHURST ROAD.
THREE SHOWS NIGHTLY: 7—8-45—and 10-30.
EXTRA MATINEE SHOWS ON SATURDAYS AND SUNDAYS AT 5 P. M.
PRICES OF ADMISSION Re. 1—As. 8, 4 and 2.

WESTERN INDIA TURF CLUB.
BOMBAY RACING SEASON, 1916—17.

The Bombay Racing Season will consist of 18 days, commencing on Saturday, 16th December, 1916.

Extra Meetings, 13 days, and Bombay Races, 5 days.

SEASON TICKETS,

Season Tickets and Books of Coupons will be issued at the following rates:—

Whole Season, 18 days' racing.

Members of the Turf Club	Rs. 50 each.
Non-Members of the Turf Club ..	Rs. 60 each.
Ladies	Rs. 20 each.

Members of the Turf Club and Ladies with badges will receive tickets.
Non-Members of the Turf Club will receive a book containing Coupons for each day.
Season Tickets and Books of Coupons are not transferable.
Ladies' Tickets are not available for Children.
No Tickets or Books of Coupons will be issued without payment.
Season Tickets and Books of Coupons may be had only on application to:—

The Secretary, W. I. T. C., Byculla, Bombay.

DAY TICKETS.

The rates of admission are as follows:—

FIRST ENCLOSURE.

Bombay Extra Meetings.	Rs. a.	Bombay Races.	Rs. a.
Gentleman	5 0	Gentleman	6 0
Lady	2 0	Lady	3 0

SECOND ENCLOSURE.

Bombay Extra Meetings.	Rs. a.	Bombay Races.	Rs. a.
Gentleman	2 0	Gentleman	2 0
Lady	1 0	Lady	1 0

N.B.—All Tickets of admission and Books of Coupons are subject to the Rules and Regulations of the Western India Turf Club.

Day Tickets will be sold at the Gates only.

Children in arms will not be admitted.

J. REYNOLDS,
Ag. Secretary, Western India Turf Club.
Bombay, 15th November, 1916.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE
QUEEN OF BOMBAY,

PREMIER THEATRE OF THE EAST.

EVERY EVENING AT 6-45 & 10.

NEW CINEMA BILL TO-NIGHT,
Powerful 5-reel drama:

"THE GILDED SPIDER."

An American Millionaire Tourist in Italy grievously wrongs a poor sculptor, and for the remainder of his life the latter seeks revenge. He has a beautiful daughter. In New York a painting of this girl arrests the Millionaire's attention, and her father at last discovers her mother's murderer. The vendetta ends unexpectedly and the girl is, at the finish, happily married.

A SPLENDID COMEDY.

"POTTS BUNGLES AGAIN."

Potts is a reporter. In his zeal he writes scathing article about the town's new police-woman not knowing she is the girl he is in love with. During the chase after a notorious criminal he is arrested accidentally and the police-woman has him in her power. All ends most laughingly and satisfactorily.

A RATTLING COMIC:

ROBINET'S WHITE DRESS

Robinet hails the summer with a magnificent suit of white clothes. Unfortunately while he is in town it rains, and he is splashed with mud from passing vehicles and leans against wet paint. A party of painters throw white-wash all over him and he is once more restored to cleanliness.

THE LAST MAIL'S
PATHE GAZETTE.

Showing:—All working for victory:—The Allied Offensive from Salonica,—Trafalgar Day celebrations,—Honouring their own heroes,—M. Venizelos' reception at Salonica &c., &c.

THE BEST THEATRE ORCHESTRA IN THE EAST.

Prices: Re. 1/8, Re. 1, Ans. 8 and 4, Box seats, Rs. 2.

NEW ALEXANDRA
Near Crawford Market.

TO-NIGHT. TO-NIGHT.

Has Pleasure in Presenting
A Magnificent Fantasy of the Sea

UNDINE
6,000 Ft. 5 Reels.

From the famous french classic of the sea
by
PIERRE DE LA MOTTE FOUQUE
Featuring Miss IDA SCHNALL, the champion woman athlete of the world.

MERMAIDS,
SEA NYMPHS,
WOOD NYMPHS

Beautiful Scenes of Marine Life.
Grand and Sublime Ocean Scenery.
Finest Under Water Scenes.

A GORGEOUS AND THRILLING SPECTACLE

Notwithstanding the enormous cost of bringing this stupendous attraction to Bombay, there will be NO INCREASED PRICES.

USUAL HALF RATES. Re. 1 to As. 2.
Thrice Nightly:—7, 8-45, 10-30.
SATURDAY & SUNDAY—EXTRA PRIZE SHOWS—5.15.
PLEASE BOOK YOUR SEATS IN ADVANCE.
'Phone No. 1882.

PICTURES & PHOTOS
Framed Smartly at the Cheapest Rates.
KING & CO.,
Next to Evans Fraser,
Hornby Road BOMBAY

AMUSEMENTS

The Only Variety in Town
6-30 TO-NIGHT 10.
GAIETY THEATRE EDWARDES
PALACE OF VARIETIES
The Theatre with the Red Lights
PRESENTS
ESSIE JENNINGS
CHARLOTTA
GEORGIE DEVOE
Intercepted by
FASCINATING CINEMA.

JUST FOUND!!

One Eastern Miraculous Tonic!

If you find yourself week physically and if you wish to be cured and get strong, without drugging yourself, you are advised to consult Diploma-holder Unani Khandani Hakim S. M. JAFFRI, (Irani), Building Gowindji Thakarsey Mooljee Bhatia Griha, opposite late America India Cinama, Sandaurst Road, Bombay between 9—12 a.m. and 5—8 p.m.

For special private consultations, you can call at the branch office (on appointment by correspondence.)

If consultation not convenient, use one box of my Eastern Miraculous Tonic.

Price.—One box, each Rs. 10.

P. S.—While ordering the Eastern Tonic, please do not forget to state your ailment, otherwise the medicine won't be dispatched.

TRIKAL DARSI AINA.

Read this advertisement and send an order at once if you wish to "know Present Past and Future." This is the only means to know three times. We have received hundreds of certificates for its wonder. Children, women and men having faith can foresee their thoughts and their results. You easily get the news from your friends and relations from distant and foreign countries. Whether a particular thing will happen, what will be the consequences of a particular thing; events of Warfare, Profit and Loss in trade, increase and decrease of rates of articles, results of examination, service and such questions are at once satisfied by our "Aina."

WITH POSTAGE AND PACKING.
Big Crystal Aina ... ... Rs. 6—0—0
Crystal Aina ... ... ,, 3—9—0
ASHABHAI YAGJIBHAI PATEL,
Post Karamsad,
Via Anand District Kaira.

Now Ready! In Big Types!! For Delivery!!!
THE BRONZE STATUE.
OR
THE VIRGIN'S KISS.
BY G. W. M. REYNOLDS.
In 4 Vols.) (As. 12 Per Vol. including postage.
Price:—Per Set. Rs. 2, Post Free.

The characters in this novel are of interesting, attractive and instructive nature. As a Mighty warrior, Timely saver of the weak Good counsel, True friend, Charming and Truthful lover etc. Sir Ernest De Colmar is foremost among the several heroes introduced in the novels by the author who is unrivalled in the formation of his plots which are invariably of heart-thrilling nature. The description of the tribunal of the Bronze Statue the character of the Baron of Altendorf, the feminine characters such as Satsnais, Emilia, Angela, and Gloria which are of different varieties will completely encircle the mind of the readers and expose several excellent morals. I to IV Vols. ready for despatch.

A perusal of the novel will, we are sure, convince the truth of the above allegations.

THE SUPERIOR WATCH CO.,
Post Box No. 167(C.). MADRAS, E. 771

(Continued from column 5.)

cases lubricating oil, 4 cases dry leeches, 5 cases almond cakes, 35 packages 10 baskets china root, 200 bales hemp, 154 bales raw silk, 1 bale cotton drill, 188 cases glass bangles, 1 bag soyo beans, 1 case groceries, 739 cases canned fruits, 4 cases aniseed oil, 1 case olives 2 cases canned vegetable, 4 cases canned asparagus, 21 cases honey, 100 cases pine, 487 bales paper, 2 bales 15 bundles gunnies, 200 cases cassia lingua, 10 bags wheat, 1 case cereals, 10 cases dried fruit, 19 cases drug, 15 cases 14 bags cocoa, 122 bags betelnuts, 26 bags cubebs, 10 bags pepper, 14 cases soap, 25 cases gin, 18 cases whisky, 2 cases motor car, 14 cases O. stores, 13 cases biscuits, 3 cases canned meat, 84 cases provisions, 340 cases canned salmon, 154 cases silk, 375 cases canned goods, 1 box pearls, 8 cases ginger, 387 packages 30 chests 526 cases tea, 2,800 rolls earthenware, 747 coils rope, 1 case catsup, 5 cases cassia oil, 100 cases sugar candy, 7 bundles lychees, 386 cases preserves, 60 bales hops, 16 packages brandy, 5 drums citronella oil, 2 cases cotton thread, 35 cases vermillion, 55 cases munsil, 20 bags cinamon bark, 85 packages cardamoms, 21 bags flour, 170 slabs tin, 12 cases machine oil, 4 bundles specie, 4 cases varnish, 3 casks disinfectant fluid, 566 bags copra, 6,336 cases milk, 50 cases sherry, 63 bags pepper, 3 Hhds. 1 cask 20 cases wine, 1,737 cases preserved meat.

S. S. Bonna from Christiania Agents, W. & A. Graham & Co.—50 cases canned fish, 8 cases lamp globes, 138 cases rubber shoes, 45 cases sterilized cream, 29 cases preserved fish, 1,150 cases matches, 10,998 bundles planned boards, 5,559 kegs 618 packages 531 boxes nails, 38 cases 445 reels 7,666 bales paper.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Dec. 8th.

Java Maru	Yanoge	Kobe, Nov. 3
Quiloa	Warrington	Rangoon
Kerman	Waterlow	Aden

DEPARTURES.

Dec. 8th.

Maur	Svensen	Bangkok & Colombo
Lhasa	King	Karachi

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—

Steamer	Bonna	for Calcutta
,,	Quiloa	for Rangoon
,,	Kerman	for Hull, etc.
,,	*Koweit	for Aden

*To arrive.

S. S. Malay Maru:—The O. S. K. steamer Malay Maru (Homeward bound) arrived at Kobe on the 5th instant.

S. S. Java Maru:—The Japan Line steamer Java Maru, 2,487 tons, Captain N. Yanage, arrived in harbour yesterday from Kobe, which port she had left on the 3rd ultimo, with a general cargo.

S. S. Quiloa:—The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Quiloa, 4,944 tons, Captain A. F. G. Warrington, arrived in harbour yesterday, from Rangoon, with a general cargo.

S. S. Kerman:—The steamer Kerman, 2,757 tons, Captain A. H. M. Waterlow, arrived in harbour yesterday from Aden, with ballast.

S. S. Lhasa:—The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Lhasa, 959 tons, Captain C. R. King, sailed yesterday from the Bombay harbour for Karachi, with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Maur:—The steamer Maur, 649 tons, Captain J. Svensen, sailed yesterday from the Bombay harbour for Bangkok and Colombo, with a general cargo.

Friday, 8th December, 1916.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

A Rinaldo	Stephen	J. F. & Co
B. Kavas	Handcock	M. M. & Co
C. & E. Bomia		W. & A. G. & Co
K. Hunnie		W. & A. G. & Co
M. Firozi	Grey	T. M. & Co
N. Elswick Grange	Edwards	J. M. & Co
P. Georgios	Perivolmus	L. Dreyfus & Co
Q. Shuster	Weeks	H. S. S. & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Irrawadi	B. S. N. Co
Netravati	B. S. N. Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

2 Calne		M. M. & Co
3 Jehangir		T. M. & Co
6 Kansas		K. N. & Co
7 Ataka Maru	Jabsen	O. S. K.
10 & 11 Quiloa		M. M. & Co
15 Bahrein		T. M. & Co

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

7 Olympia		W. & A. G. & Co
8 Scindia		W. & A. G. & Co
11 Nyanza	Grant	M. M. & Co
12 Khyber		P. & O. S. N. Co

VESSELS IN THE STREAM.

Iperia	Anderson	W. & A. G. & Co
Java Maru	Yanage	N. Y. K.
Kerman	Waterlow	W. & A. G. & Co
Soyo Maru	Tataka	S. W. & Co
Seistan		

EXPORTS.

Dec. 8.

FOR SPAIN VIA MARSEILLES.

Olympia (s 150 bales cotton Ralli Bros.

FOR BARCELONA.

Olympia (s) 100 bales cotton N. Rajaram & Co, 21 bales cotton F. F. Campbell & Co.
Scindia (s) 80 bales cotton F. F. Campbell & Co.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Olympia (s) 21 bale. wool Bombay Co, 28 bales wool J. Rajmal, 18 cases wolframe ore Cox's Shipping Agency, 10 nos. empty cylinders Cox's Shipping Agency.
Scindia (s) 119 bales wool E. D. Sassoon & Co, 188 bales wool E. Dossa & Co, 76 bales wool B. Hurbham, 28 bales wool F. F. Campbell & Co, 200 bales cottonfly H. E. Bode & Son, 100 bales hemp C. Peraj & Co, 200 bales hemp G. Veerji & Co, 3 bales goat hair E. Dossa & Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Olympia (s) 595 cwt mustard John Fachiri.
Scindia (s) 320 bales cotton Gaddum & Co, 248 cwt cashewnuts M. Jafferbhoy, 70 cwt cashewnuts R. Jiwandas & Co.
Khyber (s) 2 cases cotton and silk goods King King & Co.
Hunnie (s) 10,000 cwt linseed Louis Dreyrus & Co, 1,995 cwt groundnuts John Fachiri, 998 cwt castor seed John Fachiri, 2,989 cwt rapeseed John Fachiri, 1,992 cwt linseed John Fachiri, 998 cwt gingillyseed John Fachiri, 318 cwt mustard seed John Fachiri, 2,569 cwt groundnuts Ralli Bros.

FOR GENOA.

Georgios (s) 12,000 cwt gingilly seed Louis Dreyfus & Co.

FOR LONDON.

Khyber (s) 21 bales cowhides M. J. Jafferbhoy & Co, 1 bale calf skins M. J. Jafferbhoy & Co, 3 bales cowhides A. A. Peerbhoy, 200 bales hemp G. Veerji & Co, 2 packages woollen carpets Grindlay & Co, 4 bales calf skins and cowhides Abba & E. H. Mahomed, 250 cwt cashewnuts G. E. Heerjee, 400 cwt kismiss E. Mahomed & Sons, 2 cwt ooplate G. Kheshavji & Sons, 1,120 lbs cassein D. Chellaram, 27 cwt chiretta root M. J. Joomabhoy & Co, 63 cwt olibanum M. J. Joomabhoy & Co, 2 pots ginger grass oil Volkart Bros, 4 pots palma rosa oil Volkart Bros.

FOR NEW YORK.

Khyber (s) 12 bales woollen carpets King King & Co.

FOR HULL.

Iperia (s) 1,500 tons manganese ore Shivrajpur Syndicate, 2,000 cwt rapeseed E. D. Sassoon & Co, 10,010 cwt linseed E. D. Sassoon & Co, 4,000 cwt groundnuts Volkart Bros, 3,600 cwt cottonseed Volkart Bros, 8,500 cwt castorseed Volkart Bros.
Kerman (s) 28,002 cwt linseed M. B. Kaisha, 4,001 cwt rapeseed M. B. Kaisha, 1,779 cwt groundnuts Ralli Bros, 17,720 cwt cotton seed Ralli Bros.
Rinaldo (s) 275 bales hemp J. N. Kapadia & Co.

FOR CHRISTIANIA.

Bonna (s) 6,000 cwt rapeseed Volkart Bros.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Nyanza (s) 50 bales cotton twist J. David, 1,000 bales cotton twist Sassoon J. David & Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Nyanza (s) 150 bales cotton twist J. David.

FOR KOBE.

Nyanza (s) 1,500 bales cotton N. M. K. Kaisha.

FOR OSAKA.

Ataka Maru (s) 500 bales cotton N. M. K. Kaisha, 18 bales cotton Y. K. Kevaisha, 400 bales cotton M. B. Kaisha.
Kaigo Maru (s) 300 bales cotton H. Nensey & Co.

FOR KOBE.

Ataka Maru (s) 1,000 bales cotton M. B. Kaisha, 114 bales cotton Y. K. Kevaisha, 300 bales cotton Gaddum & Co.
Kaigo Maru (s) 200 bales cotton Sassoon J. David & Co, 1,100 bales cotton Tata Sons & Co.

IMPORTS.

Dec. 8.

S. S. Nyanza from Shanghai Agents, M. M. & Co.—421 cases 100 bales cotton goods, 433 cases silk goods, 15 bales 6 cases canvas, 350 cases alum, 35 cases silk and cotton goods, 14 cases spectacles, 1 case perfumery, 4 cases walking stick, 7 cases glass beads, 50 cases cassia, 107 cases 3 casks glass bottles, 95 cases vegetable wax, 20,000 cases condensed milk, 157 cases camphor, 102 rolls matting, 50 bags galangal, 1,000 bags sugar, 38 cases silk yarn, 60 bales cotton sheeting, 105 cases flannel, 4

(Continued in column 4.)

BOMBAY CHURCHES.

(2nd Sunday in Advet—10th December 1916.)

CHURCH OF ENGLAND.

The Cathedral, St. Thomas the Apostle, Church Gate Street—Clergy: The Venerable C. M. Barham, Archdeacon.—7 a.m., Holy Communion; 7-45 a.m., Matins; 8-30 a.m., Holy Communion.—Choral—Tours in F. Hymns—46, 550, 317, 172; 5-30 p.m., Children's Service; 60-30 p.m., Evensong and Sermon: Preacher—The Lord Bishop of Bombay. Canticles—Chants. Hymns 51, 52, 57. Collections for Additional Clergy Society. Daily Matins at 7-15 a.m., and Evensong at 4-45 p.m., Daily Holy Communion at 7-45 a.m. On Wednesdays, Evensong and Sermon at 6-0 p.m., War Litany at 6-30 p.m.

Afghan Memorial Church, Colaba.—Chaplain Rev. R. L. Wormald; 8 a.m., Holy Communion; 10 a.m., Parade Service; 5-15 p.m., Sunday School; 6-30 p.m., Evening Service.

All Saints' Church Malabar Hill,—8 a.m., Matins; 8-30 a.m., Holy Communion; 6-30 p.m., Evenson.

St. Mary the Blessed Virgin, Parel,—Chaplain Rev. J. B. Glass 8 a.m., Morning Prayer; 8-30 a.m. Holy Communion; 6-30 p.m., Evensong and Sermon, Preacher Rev. J. B. Glass.

Emmanuel Church, Girgaum.—Clergy: English Rev. H. T. Vodden, M.A., (Incumbent), Rev. Canon R. S. Heywood, M.A. Rev. J. H. Robinson, M.A. Marathi—Rev. Canon D. L. Joshi and Rev. D. A. Yardi, B.A., Gujarati—Rev. L. Hari. English Services—8 a.m., Holy Communion and Sermon; 6-30 p.m., Evening Prayer and Sermon. Marathi Service 9 a.m. Gujarati Service, 2-30 p.m.

St. Paul's, Kamatipura (S. P. G.), Foras A. Sawtell, 7-30 a.m.; Holy Communion; 8-30 a.m. Matins (Choral); 5-15 p.m., Children's Service; 6-30 p.m., Evensong and Sermon.

Christ Church, Byculla.—Chaplain Rev. W. A. Sawtell, 7-30 a.m. Holy Communion; 8-30 a.m., Matins (Choral); 6-30 p.m. Evensong and Sermon.

St. Nicholas Church opposite Prince's Dock Chaplain (Vacant) 9-15 a.m., Morning Prayer and Holy Communion 7 p.m., Evensong Service and Sermon; Week days, 9 p.m., Evening Prayer.

Holy Trinity Church, Hornby Road, Clergy: Rev. A. E. Bradbury, 8 a.m., Matins and Litany; 8-30 a.m., Holy Communion; 6-30 p.m., Evensong and Sermon.

Holy Cross Umarkhadi (Chapel of Ease to St. Peter)—Clergy: Rev. Fr. Moore, Rev. H. Lord and Rev. J. Londhe; 6-30 a.m., Holy Communion (English); 7-30 a.m., Holy Communion (Marathi), 9 a.m. Matins; (Gujarati) 6-30 p.m., Evensong and Sermon (Marathi).

St. Peter's Mazagon.—6-30 a.m., Holy Eucharist; 7-15 a.m., Matins and Litany; 8-0 a.m., Choral Eucharist and Sermon; 10-30 a.m., Children's Service 6-30 p.m., Evensong and Sermon. Alms for Church Expenses.

CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.

St. Andrew's Church (Church of Scotland) Apollo Street, Fort, Senior Chaplain Rev. J. Drummond Gordon, B.D. 9-30 a.m., Joint Service with United Free Church of Scotland; 5.15 p.m., Sunday School; 6-30 p.m., Evening Service.

United Free Church of Scotland, Waudby Road.—Chaplain: Rev. R. M. Gray. 9-30 a.m., United Service in St. Andrew's Church; 5 p.m., Sunday School and Bible Classes; 6-30 p.m., Evening Service. Preacher, Rev. R. M. Gray.

PRESBYTERIAN.

Ambroli Presbyterian Church, Girgaum Back Road.—Minister: Rev. M. B. Nicambe English Service, 8-30 a.m., Evening Service in Marathi 5 p.m.

METHODIST.

Taylor Memorial Methodist Episcopal Church, Clare Road, Byculla, Pastor Rev. W. Bancroft, 8-30 a.m., Sunday School: a.m., Morning Service; 6-30 p.m., Evening Service; 8-30 p.m., Men's Social Hour in Union Hall.

Bowen Memorial Methodist Episcopal Church Lansdowne Road, Apollo Bunder.—Pastor Rev. H. Ingham, 3-45 a.m., Sunday School 11 a.m., Morning Service; 6-30 Evening Service. A cordial welcome to all.

WESLEYAN.

Wesleyan Church, Colaba Causeway.—9 a.m., Morning Service; Preacher: Rev. E. Hart; 6-30 p.m. Evening Service. Preacher: Rev. Scotland); 5-15 p.m., Sunday School; 6-30 T. H. Sheriff: 5 p.m., Sunday School and Adult Bible Class.

Wesleyan Church, Victoria Gardens.—10 a.m., Morning Service; Preacher: Rev. T. H. Sheriff: 6-30 p.m., Evening Service; Preacher: Rev. Frank Hart; Sunday School at 3 p.m.

Wesleyan Marathi Mission, (Minister Rev. S. Ruahtor)—8-15 a.m., Byculla; 4-30 p.m., Elphinstone Road, Parel; 6-30 p.m., Elphinstone Road, Parel (Tamil and Telugu Service).

CONGREGATIONAL.

American Mission Church.—Hume Memorial Church New Nagpada Road, Byculla.—Pastor Rev. John Malelu.—9 a.m., Sunday School; 1 a.m., Sunday School Teachers Class; 3-45 p.m., Gospel Spreading Society; 5 p.m. Afternoon Service; Prayer Meeting on Friday at 8-30 p.m., Goodwill. Agripada 9 a.m., Sunday School; 5 p.m., Afternoon Service, Preacher: Rev. S. G. Gaikwad.

BAPTIST.

Bombay Baptist Church (op. Post Office), Middle Colaba. Minister Rev. E. P. Blackaby; 9 a.m., Morning Service; Subject: "The Radiant Face"; 6-30 p.m. Evening Service; Subject: "The Tears of Jesus." Sunday School from 5 to 6 p.m. All seats free. A cordial welcome to all.

SEVENTH-DAY ADVENTISTS.

Seventh-day Adventist Church, Apollo Bunder (opposite Watson's Annexe).—Services Sunday 6-30 p.m.; Saturday 6-30 p.m.; 5-15 Sabbath School; Wednesday 6-30 p.m., Bible Study and Prayer Meeting. Pastors; G. W. Petit and W. R. French in charge.

ROMAN CATHOLIC.

The Cathedral (Our Lady of Hope), Kalbadevi, Vicar: Rev. Dr. B. de Monte, 7 and 8-30 a.m., Masses; 5-30, Evening Service.

The Holy Name, Wodehouse Road.—Clergy: The Jesuit Fathers. Masses 6 a.m., 8 a.m., and 9 a.m., Evening Service, 6-30 p.m.

St. Anne's Byculla.—Clergy: The Jesuit Fathers; Masses, 5-30 a.m., 7-30 a.m., and 8-30 a.m., Evening Service 6-30 p.m.

Church of Our Lady of the Rosary, Mazagon. Masses 5-30 a.m., 7 a.m. and 8-30 a.m., Evening Service 6 p.m.

Cavel Church, (Our Lady of Health).—Vicar: Rev. M. D'Sa. Masses 7 and 8-30.

Mount Mary's Chapel, Bandra Hill, Bandra 9-30 a.m., Mass.

Church of St. Francis Xavier, Dabul (Burrow's Lane), Girgaum Road.—Vicar: Rev. Fr. J. N. Coutinho, 5-30, 6-30, 7-30 and 10-30 a.m., Masses: 6 p.m., Benediction.

St. Teresa's Chapel, Girgaum Tram Terminus.—Chaplain Rev. D. Remedios.—6-30 a.m. Mass; 5-30 Evening Service.

Chapel of Our Lady of Doloure, New Sonapur.—Chaplain Rev. Daniel X. Fernandes. Masses at 6 and 8 a.m. with Benediction of Masses at 6 and 8 a.m. with Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament.

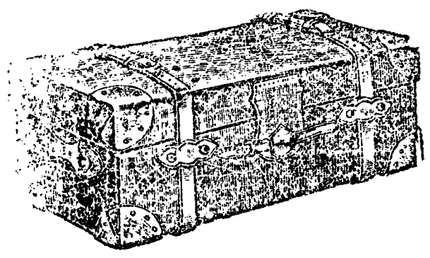
St. Joseph's Colaba.—8 a.m. Mass and Sermon: 6-30 p.m. Service and Benediction.

St. Joseph's Omarkhadi.—7 and 8-30 a.m., Masses: 5-30 p.m., Benediction.

Church of N. S. de Salvacao, Dadar: Acting Vicar: Rev. J. J. Dias. Sunday Services, Low Masses at 5-30 and 9 a.m.; Evening Service, 4-30 p.m., Daily Masses; 6-30 and 9 a.m.

FOR TRAVELLERS.

Our Solid Leather Trunks need no testimonials as there are none to surpass the genuine quality we stock.



Sizes; 30", 33", 36", and 40"

SUTOR & CO.

HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

Agents :—

THE WESTERN INDIA ARMY BOOT AND EQUIPMENT FACTORY, Sion, Bombay.

GODREJ'S SAFES.

Used by Their Majesties when IN INDIA.

By Appointment to His Excellency The Governor.

Highest Awards wherever Exhibited (13 Exhibitions.)

Largest Safeworks IN INDIA Employing 500 men.

MAKERS TO H.I.M. MINT AND A LARGE NUMBER OF EUROPEAN AND INDIAN BANKS.

7 LARGE SAFES

supplied to Messrs. EWART LATHAM & Co., after their experience of other safes in the recent fire in their Offices.

372 SAFES

Supplied for Savings Banks in India and Burma after a severe competitive test by fire held in Calcutta by the Director General of Posts and Telegraphs in July 1912.

700 BURGLAR RESISTING SAFES

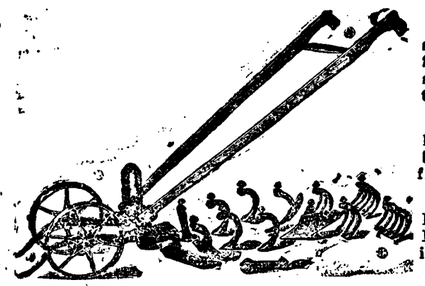
recently supplied to Government to replace other maker's safes that had been burgled.

GODREJ & BOYCE

MANUFACTURING Co.

Near Gas Work Parel, BOMBAY.

FARM AND GARDEN IMPLEMENTS.



Double and Single Wheel Hoe for small family vegetable gardens and for cultivation on a small scale. Plants and cultivates four times the acreage that could be done otherwise.

Bullock-Hoes (the latest of their kind) complete with plates, shovels, hoes, etc., fitted on strong expanding frames for heavy field work.

Sugarcane Mills of exceptionally Heavy Built, Scrapers, Pumps, Oil Engines etc., always in stock for immediate delivery.

CLUBWALLA & CO., LD.

STOVE DEPOT)

50, CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

K. WADIA, Diamond Merchant,

PURE GEMS, MODERATE RATES, FRENCH MELLEGRAIN SETTING.

PLATINUM AND GOLD ART WORK, GRANT ROAD.

[Est. 1895.]

DIAMOND MERCHANTS

Telephone 2236

SURAJMAL LALUBHAI & Co.

Telegrams 'Calmness.'

Opp. KALBADEVI POST, BOMBAY.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

Select stock of Diamonds, Pearls, Emeralds, Rubies, Sapphires, etc. an all kinds of Jewellery, such as Necklaces, Bracelets, Pins, Earrings, Pendant Brooch, etc.

In serving our customers we make it a point to afford prompt as well as accurate service.

WEATHER REPORT

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Dec. 8.

No rainfall of importance is reported but the weather is feebly unsettled in Kashmir.

Forecast:—No great change.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 7th Dec. 1916.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m. 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.	
Barometer corrected to 32 deg Fahr....	29.885 Inch.
Temperature of Air	79.3 Deg.
Wet Bulb Thermometer.....	70.9 ,,
Dew Point.....	67.1 ,,
Relative humidity of Air	0.674 ,,
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy—10)	0.0 ,,
Maximum temperature of Air	86.9 ,,
Minimum ....do.....do.....	73.1 ,,
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	ENE,NE,ENE,WNW,N.
Movement of Wind in 24 hours from midnight to midnight	117 Miles.

SUN, MOON AND TIDES IN BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hour stated in Bombay Mean Time depth of water is at Prince's Dock:—

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean time.		Depth on Still.		Day of Month.	LOW WATER. Bombay Mean time.		Depth on Still.	
	Dec.	h.	m.	ft.	in.	Dec.	h.	m.	ft.	in.
Fri.	8	m	10	6	25 9	8	m	4	32	20 1
			11	17a	28 8			4	11a	15 7
Sat.	9	m	10	46	25 9	9	m	4	13	19 11
			11	53a	28 10			4	46a	15 7
Sun.	10	m	11	24	25 8	10	m	5	51	19 8
								5	19a	15 9
Mon.	11	m	0	26	28 9	11	m	5	27	19 7
			0	1a	25 7			5	55a	15 1
Tues.	12	m	0	57	28 6	12	m	7	2	19 7
			0	38a	25 5			6	20a	16 6
Wed	13	m	1	26	28 2	13	m	7	36	19 7
			1	12a	25 1			6	50a	17 1
Thur	14	m	1	54	27 9	14	m	8	10	19 8
			1	48a	24 9			7	21a	17 10

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week:—

Dec.	Sunrise.		Sunset.	
,, 8 (Friday)	,, 7h.	0m.	,, 6h.	2m.
,, 9 (Saturday)	,, 7h.	1m.	,, 6h.	2m.
,, 10 (Sunday)	,, 7h.	1m.	,, 6h.	2m.
,, 11 (Monday)	,, 7h.	2m.	,, 6h.	3m.
,, 12 (Tuesday)	,, 7h.	2m.	,, 6h.	3m.
,, 13 (Wednesday)	,, 7h.	3m.	,, 6h.	3m.
,, 14 (Thursday)	,, 7h.	3m.	,, 6h.	4m.

PHASES OF THE MOON:—

First Quarter 1916 Dec. 2nd., 7h. 25.5m. a.m.
Full Moon ,, ,, 9th., 5h. 13.9m. p.m.
Last Quarter ,, ,, 17th., 11h. 8c.4m. p.m.
New Moon ,, ,, 25th., 2h. 1.2m. a.m.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer in the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 32 deg. F. and to the level of the tide, at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time, on the 8th December 1916 was 30.139 inches For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometer of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by .031 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 60 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. But for comparison at 60 deg. F. all aneroid readings should be increased by .138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a.m. Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by .010 inch for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Friday, the 8th December 1916, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are moderately clouded in the north Punjab and clear or lightly clouded elsewhere. Humidity is normal or in defect. Night temperature is in defect in the east Punjab.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear. The air is generally damper than usual. Night temperature is in defect in the extreme western and north-western districts.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear in upper Sind, moderately clouded in lower Sind and lightly clouded in Rajputana. Humidity is normal or in defect. Night temperature is in defect in west Rajputana.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear. Night temperature is in defect in Cutch and north Gujarat.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear. Humidity is normal or in excess.

The Konkan.—Skies are generally clear.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are clear. Humidity is normal or in excess.

General Remarks.—No rainfall of importance has been reported to-day. The slightly unsettled conditions noticed yesterday over Baluchistan are moving eastwards and causing light or moderate clouds in the Punjab, Rajputana and lower Sind.

Some showers are likely in south-east Madras. A few showers are possible in the extreme north.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 a. m. on FRIDAY, the 8th of December 1916.

STATIONS.	Temp in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours	Minimum of past 24 hours	Rainfall. 8 A. M.	Past 24 hours	Total, 1st Nov. to date.	Departure, 1st Nov. to date.
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire	...	...	81	..	..	..
Do. (7th Dec.)	71.2	60.9	81	..	0.04	—2.08
Jask	78.1	59.0	83	..	0	—0.60
Do. (Dec.)	...	...	76	..	..	..
Muskat	79.5	66.6	76	..	0	—0.55
Do. (7th Dec.)	83.8	66.1	61	..	0	—0.51
PUNJAB—						
Multan	74.3	46.9	41	..	0	—0.11
Rawalpindi	71.2	58.5	73	..	0.01	—0.31
Lahore	74.9	50.9	90	..	0.02	—0.08
Hissar	76.3	39.0	69	..	0	..
Ambala	72.6	39.0	87	..	0	—0.26
Delhi	73.9	47.9	57	..	0	—0.11
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	77.4	45.9	61	..	0	—0.09
Mainpuri	76.3	44.1	80	..	0.01	—0.19
Jhansi	82.0	47.8	72	..	0.78	0.52
Cawnpore	76.0	48.3	96	..	2.29	1.68
Allahabad	78.0	48.8	91	..	0.51	0.18
SIND AND RAJPUTANA						
Jacobabad	79.9	44.0	68	..	0	—0.09
Karachi	80.2	61.8	82	..	0	—0.05
Ajmer	75.0	43.2	72	..	0	—0.28
Jaipur	81.5	50.5	83	..	0	—0.17
Kotah	82.0	60.0	60	..	0	—0.05
Mount Abu	73.2	56.6	86	..	0	—0.26
GUJARAT, KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA						
WEST—						
Bhuj	87.2	50.2	48	..	0	—0.10
Dwarka	80.2	64.2	86	..	0	..
Veraval	81.4	68.2	94	..	0	0.31
Rajkot	91.6	62.3	41	..	0	—0.23
Bhavnagar Para	88.0	65.8	47	..	0	—0.20
Surat	89.1	60.3	63	..	0	—0.12
Ahmedabad	89.7	58.6	37	..	0	—0.19
Deesa	9.9	49.0	48	..	0	—0.14
Neemuch	82.7	49.6	47	..	0	—0.16
Indore	80.8	60.7	72	..	0.36	0.01
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	79.8	48.6	77	..	2.76	2.33
Saugor	82.0	54.0	69	..	0.32	—0.09
Hoshangabad	80.7	58.2	77	..	1.42	0.93
Khandwa	86.6	62.2	69	..	1.00	0.64
Akola	90.6	58.6	67	..	2.42	1.98
Amraoti	86.0	55.6	69	..	0.40	—0.10
Nagpur	82.4	53.0	73	..	2.56	1.84
Chanda	81.8	54.2	82	..	0.68	—0.14
Raipur	84.1	55.4	70	..	2.36	1.91
KONKAN—						
Bombay	86.9	72.8	77	..	0.72	0.34
Ratnagiri	91.7	69.3	45	..	7.28	6.79
Marmugao	85.0	71.7	73	..	2.16	2.45
Karwar	88.4	67.6	58	..	3.40	0.75
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	88.2	53.1	69	..	1.38	0.92
Ahmednagar	7	49.1	54	..	0.56	0.06
Poona	85.0	53.5	71	..	1.91	1.06
Sholapur	86.4	56.4	66	..	8.28	7.30
Bijapur	82.3	54.9	80	..	0.47	0.01
Belgaum	81.1	57.6	70	..	10.97	9.11
Aurangabad	85.6	54.1	46	..	0.56	—0.01
Nizamabad(Indur).	83 0	54.7	76	..	1.34	0.71
Hyderabad	79.8	59.1	81	..	2.44	1.51
MALABAR AN CEYLON						
Mangalore	92.2	74.1	60	..	4.76	1.82
Calicut	86.1	73.9	80	..	5.70	0.66
Cochin	89.9	75.5	66	..	4.58	—2.41
Colombo	88.9	70.4	85	..	8.37	—5.34
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Masulipatam	85.3	71.0	81	..	10.85	5.38
Bellary	86.3	62.8	75	..	2.17	0.10
Cuddapah	89.0	71.3	74	..	3.49	—0.03
Madras	84.2	74.6	76	..	17.89	3.07
Bangalore	79.3	9.0	97	..	10.14	7.17
Coimbatore	86.6	66.3	72	0.02	5.53	1.99
Trichinopoly	84.0	71.4	77	..	2.32	—2.96
Negapatam	83.2	73.6	93	0.08	11.31	—7.48

NO EXTRA COST OF SPIRIT.

This stove lights with ordinary lamp oil and dispenses the expense of spirit. Burns only one oil, gives blue flame of intense heat.

VERY USEFUL IN FAMILIES, HOTELS, ETC.

Price for Roarer .. Rs. 13
,, ,, Silent .. ,, 14

POSTAGE EXTRA.

Apply or Call to:

D. R. WAGLE,

GIRGAON STOVE DEPOT,

737, Maharaja Buildings, Girgaon, Bombay.

RUBBER STAMP

Mfrs. & Engravers.

P. P. RELE & SONS,

179, KALKADEVI ROAD, BOMBAY.

The Celebrated Indian Confectioner

AMICHAND GOVINDJI

The Oldest and most Popular Confectionery Depot in India.

(Established over Half a Century Ago.). Opposite Jumma Masjid, Shaik Memon Street, Out Fort, Bombay.

'Phone No. 676.

This establishment has been specially awarded the following Certificate:—

Vegetarian Federal Union, 16, Farringdon Street E.C.

We beg to inform the Vegetarian Federal Union of London that Amichand Govindji, the Indian Confectioner of Bombay, has been awarded a Certificate from the Vegetarian Exhibition and Congress held in the year 1898 for the excellence and delicacy of his Confectionery.

(Sd.) W. HILL, *Chairman.*

(Sd.) HARRY PHILLIPS, *Secretary.*

THE LADWAS (Sweet Balls) of various description and sizes.

THE SUTARFENNY (a kind of thread like round cake) sweetened and fragrant.

HALVAS of different description such as (a) Mahim Halva (or Viv). (b) Saffron Halva with almonds, (c) Gummy Halva, (d) Rose scented Halva. (e) Vanila Halva, (f) Muskati Halva, (g) Ice Cream Halva (h) Orange Halva.

All orders are executed under competent supervision with care and promptitude.

No such so-called preparations are genuine unless purchased from our Depot bearing our sign board and bearing a printed label on the wrappers as well.

No V. P. P. Orders will receive our attention. The generous Public are requested to give us a trial.

C. BHOGILAL & Co.

MARBLE & TILES MERCHANTS.

MARBLE FLOORING

Importers of White and Black Marble, Tiles, Slabs and Blocks White Glazed Tiles, and Tiles of every description for floors, Walls, Furniture and Mosaic Tiles. Polishing Materials, Cement, etc.

CONTRACTS UNDERTAKEN

Iphinstone Circle, Fort, BOMBAY.

Tel. Addr. "Fashio" Bombay

IMPORTANT

We have just received a fresh stock of genuine British made

BRITANNIC

cycles of the following specification and price and will impress that these machines are really British made ones and not any unsatisfactory cheap foreign machines now flooding the market under fictitious English names.

SPECIFICATION.

Size of Frame—22" 24" and 26" Gent's.
Wheels—28" X 1¾ with plated rim built with English made ball bearing Hubs and spokes.
Handle bar—Upturned with celluloid grips
Brakes—Front and back powerful roller levers acting on wheels.
Gear—72" to Gent's or to order.
Pedals—Rubber to Gent's.
Mudguard—Detachable steel, lined to match the front with extention.
Free Wheel—Ball bearing frictionless.
Tyres—Buccaneers made and guaranteed for 12 months by the Palmer Tyre Ltd. London.
Saddle—Comfortable 3 coil springs with best English leather.
Tool bag—With spanner and oil can.
Pump—Nickle plated brass.
Lamp—Gas or oil.
Bell—Large sounding of good quality.
Finish—Superior enamelled black, attractively lined in colours.

Price Rs 90. nett cash or V.P.P. subject to no Discount or Commission.

Please note that these are not jumped up machines, but cycles of reputation as a perusal of the following letter will show. We may mention that this party is still using the machine.

Bombay, 20th February 1915.

Dear Sirs,

Allow me to write you how pleased I am with the Britannic bicycle which I bought of you in 1911 and is in no way worst off. I have used it every day whether it rained or was dry and I am really pleased with the machine. I could not find words to express my pleasure, but looking to the price, the machine seems to be far cheaper than any one on the market.

Yours faithfully,
(Sd.) J. S. B.

Please send advance with orders.

WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR CO.

Church Gate, BOMBAY. East Street, POONA.

AWARDED MEDALS AT

Bombay, Benares, and Bhownagar Industrial Exhibitions.

DRIED FRUITS AND NUTS IN PRESENTATION BOXES AND TINS, FOR

X'MAS.

We have received fresh consignment of Spanish Figs, Malaga raisins, Chinoy Oonaf, Walnuts, Almonds, Pistechunuts, Apricots, Currants Raisins, and Dried Fruits of all kinds, in fancy Boxes and Tins.

TEA, COFFEE, SUGAR, SAFFRON, Cardamom, all sorts of spices, &c.

The above will be supplied at Bunder rates to wholesale dealers, and Hotels, Steamer Contractors, and Commission Agents.

Upcountry orders will receive careful attention.

RATANSI KORJI & Co.,

No. 95, OLD MARKET—NEAR JUMMA MASJID,

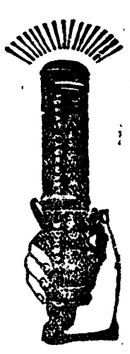
Tel. 2945. BOMBAY. Teleg. Brazilnut.

ELECTRIC POCKET LAMPS & TORCHES

BEST ENGLISH MANUFACTURE

A BOON TO TRAVELLERS, SHIKAR PARTIES, ETC.

Dealers in every kind of high class Lamps and accessories, in Electric, Gas, Kerosene, Petrol, Acetylene etc., etc.



ABBAS & Co.,

127-29, Abdul Rehman Street, BOMBAY.

Wanted Smart Agents where not as yet represented on good term

CATALOGUE FREE ON APPLICATION.

"THE MAHOMED GUN"

SPECIALLY MADE BY W. J. JEFFERY & Co. (GUN ONLY) Rs. 120.

THE GUN OF THE SEASON

ARMS & AMMUNITION MART.

MAHOMEDALLY NOORBHOY,

ABDUL REHMAN STREET, Near Crawford Market, BOMBAY.

Send for Catalogue.

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS: "SHOOTER"

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

Liverpool, Dec. 7th.

	Bales.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool	8,000
" " Sales on Spec. & for Exp.	800
" " Sales of East Indian	...
" " Imports	20,000
Mid. Americans	12.19+24
Egyptian f. t. f.	20.80

New York 11 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time.)

March	20.29—5	
May	20.50—9	
March	19.84—8	
May	20.09—6	

Liverpool, Dec. 6th.

Egyptain Spot F. G. F. 20.50

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, Dec. 7th.

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

Months.	To-day's opening price.	
December	11.90	
Dec.-Jan.	11.90	—5
Jan.-Feb.	11.96	
Feb.-Mar.	12.01	
Mar.-Apl.	12.06	
Apl.-May	12.11	
May-June	12.17	—7
June-July	12.17	
July-Aug.	12.17	
Aug.-Sept.	11.95	
Sept.-Oct.	11.80	—8
Oct.-Nov.	11.20	
Nov.-Dec.	11.15	

Prices taken at 10-10 a.m. nearest actual values.

Liverpool opener sixth not received.

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Dec. 7th.

Months.	To-day's closing price.
December	11.96+1
Dec.-Jan.	11.90 Unchgd.
Jan.-Feb.	11.99
Feb.-March	12.04 —2
March-April	12.10—3
April-May	12.14—4
May-June	12 18
June-July	12.18 —4
July-Aug.	12.18
Aug.-Sept.	11.85
Sept.-Oct.	11.30 —8
Oct.-Nov.	11.20
Nov.-Dec.	11.10

CLOSING EGYPTIAN FUTURE PRICES.

Liverpool, Dec. 7th.

	To-day's price.
March	18.90—25
May	18.80—25
July	18.65—15

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, Dec. 7th.

S. G. Bengal Good	8.44
" " Fully Good	8.61
" " Fine	8.80
" No. 1 Oomra Good	8.94
" " Fully Good	9.12
" " Fine	9.30
" Broach Good	11.09
" " Fully Good	11.15
" " Fine	11.45
" Scinde Good	8.34
" " Fully Good	8.42
" " Fine	8.70

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, Dec. 7th.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	30,000
Futures at New York March	20.16 —22
" " May	20.37
Spot Cotton at New York	20.05—10
" New Orleans	19.63 Unchgd.
Futures at New Orleans March	19.76—18
" " May	20.00—19

MONEY MARKET.

London, Dec. 6th.

Bar Silver Spot	36 1/3
Closing Tone of Silver:—Closed Steady.	
DISCOUNT, BANK OF England Rate 6 per cent. since 18th July 1916.	
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st	5 9/16
" Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st	5½
" Fine Trade Bills 3 months	5½
" " " 6 "	6½
Interest day to day loans	4½
7 day market loans	4½
Consols 2½%	54½—¾
Rupee Paper 5%	89¾
Indian Stock 3½% Sterling Loan	64½ Unchgd
Government Securities 2½%	55½
Rx. On London at Paris Francs	27.80 Unchgd.

WAR LOANS.

London, Dec. 6th

5% 1925—1928	£93¾ Unchgd.
4% 1925—1945	£95+½

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

London, Dec. 6th.

WHEAT.

Wheat Choice White Karachi, per 492 lbs.

C. I. F. unquoted

SOUTH AMERICAN.

Rosario Santa Fe—60 lbs.	74/6
Barletta Russo—62½ lbs. Barli 62½ lbs. Paid	78

AUSTRALIAN.

South Australian / Victorian / New south Wales — Nominal	80/9

BARLEY.

Karachi Barley Jan. Sellers	66/6

SEEDS.

Rapeseed, Ferozepore Usual Bold Dec.-Jan. Buyers	90
Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat, 416 lbs. ex-Ship Dec-Jan Nominal	90
Rapeseed, Brown, Lawapore 416 lbs. ex-ship. Nov.-Dec Nominal	87/6
Linseed Bombay per 416 lbs. ex-Ship Dec.-Jan re-sellers	113
Tone of Linseed:—Firm.	
Toria Rapeseed Dec.-Jan.	94

LINSEED.

Linseed Argentine (La Plata) White Bold Gingelly Dec.-Feb. Paid	29
Linseed, Calcutta Dec.-Jan Re-sellers	112
Tone—Firm.	

COTTONSEED.

Bombay Cottonseed (sound delivered per ton) Dec.-Jan. Hull not offered	20-0-0

METALS.

English best Selected Copper	£170
Standard Copper G.M.B.	£153
Copper Braziers	£183
Yellow Metal	172
Mard Spelter	49

FREIGHT.

Coals:—Cardiff to Bombay Canal.—Nominal.

JAVA SUGAR.

Raw Java Nos. 16/18 O. & F. Calcutta Jan.-Feb.	24/3
Raw Java O. & F. Bombay Jan.-Feb.	24/6
Do. Karachi Jan.-Feb.	24/7
Fine White Java O. & F. Calcutta Jan.-Feb.	27/3

K.H KABBUR & Co.

56, ESPLANADE ROAD—BOMBAY.

DEALERS IN

COLOURS and CHEMICALS

OF STANDARD QUALITY.

SAMPLES AND QUOTATIONS ON APPLICATION.

HEAD OFFICE: MANCHESTER. TEL. No. 8642. Tele. Address: "CHEMICOLOR"

Do.	do.	Bombay Jan.-Feb.	27/6
Do.	do.	Karachi Jan.-Feb.	27/7

Tone—Quiet.

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure Jan. Seller	3/4
Plantation First Latex Crepe Dec. very firm	3/2

BEEF AND MUTTON TALLOW.

London, De 6th.

Finest Australian Beef Tallow	57
" Mutton	58
General Tone of Tallow Auction.	

BANK RATES.

England	6	per cent, July 13, 1916
France	5	per cent, Aug. 20, 1914
Germany	5	per cent, Dec. 23, 1914
Russia	6	per cent, July 29, 1914
Italy	5	per cent, June 1, 1916
Netherlands	4½	per cent, July 1, 1916
Belgium	5	per cent, Aug. 20, 1914
Austria-Hungary	5	per cent, April 10, 1915
Swedon	5½	per cent, Jan. 5, 1915
Spain	4½	per cent, Oct. 23, 1914
India—Bombay	8	per cent, Nov. 30, 1916
India—Bengal (Calcutta)	8	per cent, Nov. 9, 1916
India—Madras	8	per cent, Dec. 5, 1916

BOMBAY MARKET.

COTTON.

(From our Commercial Correspondent.)

Dec. 8.

The market at Colaba opened steady with M. G. Good Broach at Rs. 407/8 and advanced to Rs. 411/8 on jobbers and some shippers buying.

A good business has been reported in M. G. Good Broach but there is a very limited business doing in other qualities.

Ready cotton is quiet but steady with moderate demand.

Quotations are:—

M. G. Good Broach, 411/8.

M. G. Fully Good Bengal, 308/8.

M. G. K./Akola, 381/2.

Messrs. PATEL BROS' APPROXIMATE QUOTATIONS AT MID-DAY.

Bombay, Dec. 8th.

Description.		Jan. Mar. 1917	April 1917	Spot. Cotton.
		Delivery.		
Broach,	Good M.G.	...	410	
Broach,	Fine M.G.	422	...	New
Bengal,	F.G. M.G.	306/7	...	310/20
Bengal,	Fine M.G.	319	...	320/30
Bengal,	Superfine M.G.	...	...	335/45
Rajputana,	Fine M.G.	...	...	...
Sind Punjab,	Fine M.G.	...	...	320/30
Kham./Akola	Fine M.G.	378	...	380/95
Ellich/Amraoti,	Fine M.G.	...	...	395/400
Dhamg./Pulgaon,	Fine M.G.	...	...	...
Yeotmal,	Fine M.G.	...	...	...
Nagpore,	Fine M.G.	...	...	420/30
Hingt./Wardha,	Fine G.M.	...	...	...
Khandeish,	Fine M.G.	367	...	365/75
Khandeish,	F.G. M.G.	352	...	350/60
Khandwa Saw wad	F.G. M.G.	...	...	...
Jalna	F.G. M.G	...	...	285/95
Indore,	F.G. M.G.	...	...	...
Ujjain,	F.G. M.G.	...	...	...
Nander,	F.G. M.G.	...	...	...
Mathia,	Fine M.G.	...	...	...
Matlia,	F.G. M.G.	...	...	...
Sawginned Dharwar	Good	...	...	405/15
Coompta,	Good M.G.	...	...	435/40
Westerns,	Good M.G.	...	...	415/25
Westerns,	Good F.G.	...	...	400/05

THE BOMBAY COTTON EXCHANGE CO., LD.

Market Quotation for Ready and Forward Delivery Contracts as fixed by the Rate Committee of the Exchange.

COLABA, 8th December, 1916, 5-30 p.m.

Growths.	Super-fine.	Fine.	Fully Good.	Delivery.
Bengals (M.G.)	336	321	308	...1/25th Jan.1917
Bengals (M.G.)	342	327	314	...Ready new crop
Scinde-Punjab (M.G.)	342	326	312	...Ready new crop
Khandesh (M.G.)	...	375	355	...Ready new crop
	...	364	344	...1/25thJan.1917
Jalna (M.G.) G.S.	...	...	400	...Ready new crop
Barsee (M.G.) G.S.	...	...	415	...Ready new crop
Oomra (M.G.) (Fair-staple)	...	388	373	...Ready new crop
	...	...	...	...
Akola Khamg. Karanja (M.G.)	...	390	375	...Ready New Crop
	...	382	367	...1/25th Jan.1917
Oomrawatee descriptions (M.G.)	...	392	377	...Ready new crop
	...	382	367	...1/25th Jan.17
Dhamangaum	...	396	383	...Ready new crop
Pooljaum (M.G.)	...	396	377	...1/25th Jan.17
Yeotmal (M.G.)	...	404	389	...Ready new crop
	...	394	379	...1/25th Jan.17
Nagpore	...	414	399	...Ready new crop
Kampti (M.G.)	...	404	389	...1/25th Jan.17
Wardha Right (M.G.)	...	416	401	...Ready new crop
	...	403	388	...1/25th Jan.17
Broach (M.G.)	...	421	...	...1/25th Mar 17
	...	...	411	1/25th Apl. 17
Wadhwan (H.G	...	...	...	...
Mathia (M.G.)	...	365	350	...Ready new crop
	...	362	347	...1/25th Jan.17
Bhagalkote-Bijapur (M.G.)	...	...	...	420 Ready old crop
	...	...	...	... April/May
Sawgd. Dharwar	...	...	...	415 Ready old crop
	...	...	...	438 April/May
Westerns (M.G.)	...	...	...	415 Ready old crop
Westerns (H.G.)	...	...	...	426 April/May
	...	...	...	406 Ready old crop
	...	...	...	411 April/May
Compta (M.G.)	...	...	...	430 Ready old crop
	...	...	...	435 April/May
Miraj (M.G.)	...	...	...	436 Ready old crop
	...	...	...	...

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

Bombay, Dec. 8th—4 p.m.

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by the Marwari Chamber of Commerce.

Ready.	Bazaar Terms. Rs. a. p.	Mail Delivery Rs. a. p.
Wheat, White Delhi 70-30	42 0 0	6 15 0
" White Cawnpore 70-30	42 0 0	6 15 0
" Karachi Bangla	42 0 0	7 0 0
Rapeseed, Brown ...ini	7 2 0	7 8 0
" Brown Cawnpore	7 2 0	7 6 0
" Yellow Cawnpore	7 2 0	7 6 0
Linseed, Brown Bold	10 9 0	11 0 0
" Brown Thin	10 5 0	10 12 0
Teelseed, White 65-15	49 0 0	10 0 0
" Gujar 75-25	47 0 0	10 0 0
" Black	40 0 0	9 10 0
" Gujar 50-50	44 0 0	9 8 0
Poppyseed, White	7 4 0	7 12 0
Groundnuts	48 0 0	.....
Mowrasseed	4 0 0	4 6 0
Jowa	31 0 0	4 8 0
Canada	39 0 0	...
Forward	As. a. p.	
Wheat April-May	6 10 6	
Linseed May	11 9 0	
Teelseed White 65-15 Dec./Jan.	10 8 0	
" Gujar 75-25 Dec./Jan.	10 0 0	
" Gujar 50-50 Dec./Jan.	9 8 0	
" Black Dec./Jan.	8 10 0	

PIECE-GOODS.

Bombay, Dec. 8.

Some reaction has been noticeable in the Cloth Market during the past week and rupee rates of well-known Grey cloths have receded to some extent. This is chiefly due to the stringency in the money market, which has forced weak holders to dispose off their purchases in order to avoid taking delivery of the goods. The decline in the raw material has also frightened some of these traders, who have been anxious to secure the profits obtainable rather than run the risk of incurring losses should the market continue to decline. The sellers have been systematically serving notices on the buyers to pay for and take delivery of the goods and instances have happened where buyers have had to resell the goods to the sellers at under market value in consequence of their inability to take up the goods. Petty traders and outside speculators are now realising that the signatures to the contracts have some significance and attach responsibility to them, and that in a declining market it is not possible to resell the purchases for margins of profit as predicted by the brokers and anticipated by them. This state of affairs has damped the spirits of many dealers and has put a check on free speculative buying. On the other hand some large dealers, realising the strong position of the Manchester Cloth Market, have adopted the tactics of selling through brokers one or two packages at a fair reduction, in order to break the market price, and of buying ten or more packages of the same cloth from weak holders at the lower level established by them. The Manchester Market has been firm and steady. The fluctuations in the raw material have been rather disconcerting, but as time goes on prices in yarn and cloth are becoming more independent of values in Liverpool and New York. Numerous makers are now basing their quotations on their position and the general outlook for supplies, and buyers are finding the market a difficult one to operate in. Some shippers to Calcutta and Karachi are reported to have bought speculating owing to the recent improvement in the offers from there. Some firms here are also being stimulated to anticipate the future requirements of their dealers. Bleaching cloths are in better request than other descriptions.

GREYS.

In Grey cloths the tone has been uncertain, and the smart rise during the previous week and the easier tendency towards the close, have rather disturbed trade. Rupee rates of standard Red End Shirtings show a reduction of twelve annas per piece due to resales made by weak holders. Other cloths have also declined by four annas per piece in sympathy with the above style. Dewhurst's Shirtings have fully maintained the advance. Grey Jacconets have eased off in values. Grey Drills have registered a smart decline and there are more sellers than buyers. The inquiry for Dhooties has been on a fair scale. There is a disposition to operate in these goods, but negotiations are naturally very much hampered by the high prices ruling. Some standard goods recently bought by Marwari buyers, are being offered in the market through brokers for sale even at heavy losses, and this has had a disorganizing effect on the market.

WHITES.

No particular activity has shown itself in White Goods, but buying has by no means been brought to a standstill, although confined to a few favourite chops. The pressure brought to bear on the buyers by the sellers in the bazaar, is no doubt restricting fresh speculative purchases. Some lots have, however, changed hands during the earlier part of the week at fair advances on last rates. 34 inches by 18 yards Nainsooks of better quality have fetched six annas per piece more. The inquiry has kept up fairly well in wide width Sacharilla heading Mulls worth Rs. 6-5 per piece average for four widths. 40 inches by 18 yards Mull's of a well-known quality have changed hands several times in the bazaar and a substantial improvement has been established in the rates. A lot of 250 cases low quality Green End Mulls has been sold by a dealer for forward delivery at Rs. 3-6 per piece. White Shirtings show fair improvement owing to scarcity of stocks, and the very high prices quoted from the other side. Horrockses' Shirtings have further appreciated in values by one rupee per piece in lower qualities and two rupees per piece in higher qualities. Liepman's Shirtings No. 1500 have declined by Re. 1-8 per piece owing to the anxiety displayed by weak holders to sell. Attention has been frequently drawn in these columns to the unsatisfactory conditions of doing business in the bazaar. Speculation is carried on to a great extent and values are raised quite irrespective of the fluctuations in the Manchester Market and without any regard for the actual demand for consumption. "Sentiment" is what rules the market and prices rise or fall according to the prevailing atmosphere. Opinion for some time was bullish and speculators bought heavily and prices went up by leaps and bounds. Now it seems to have taken a turn the other way creating a situation which is the result of reckless trading, and a quiet tone now prevails in the market.

The quotations for the leading chops of Greys and Whites are as under:—

	Ins.	Yds.	Rs.	a.	p.
Grey Shirtings—					
Ralli's Fari"No. 2000	39×37½/8	..	8	4	0
" " 100000	45×37½/8	..	9	4	0
Fleming's No. 1905	48×38	..	10	0	0
Ritchie's No. 1566	38×37/37½	..		..	
Bombay Co.'s No. 373	44×38½	..	9	8	0
Dewhurst's Rupee" No. 5	30×38½	..	12	0	0
" "BBB"	28×38½	..	13	0	0
Grey Jaccenets—					
Ralli's No. 18	45×22	..	5	8	0
Grey Drills—					
Pepperell "Dragon"	29×40	..	16	14	0
Ralli's "Muajid," No. 425	36×40	..	11	2	0
White Shirtings—					
Liepman's No. 1500	32×42	..	15	8	0
H. B. T. C. 40090"	36×40	..	17	4	0
White Nainsooks—					
Ralli's Nos. 7070/9090	27×18	..	4	0	0
" No. 39620 T. B.	38×22	..	5	0	0
Graham's Nos. 88/8888	28×18	..	4	4	0
" " 50000	34×18	..	5	3	0
Greaves' No. 8000 T. B.	38×22	..	5	4	0
Ritchie's 3500/4510/5520	36×18	..	3	13	0
White Mulls—					
Ralli's Nos. 6/60/600	41", 46", 51"×19		6	6	0
" No. 6000	56×19	..	7	2	0
" " 88	58×20	..	6	4	0
" " 818	39×39	..	6	8	0
Ritchie's No. 975	50×18	..	5	12	0
" " 66999	40×18	..	5	2	0
" " 1260	37×18	..	3	4	0
Fleming's No. 8080	"	..	3	3	0

LANCASHIRE YARNS.

The Yarn Market continues firm and steady with a moderate demand. Rupee rates show an upward tendency, as spinners are presenting a firm front to buyers. Yarns have hardened in quotation, in spite of the easier tone in the raw material, and delivery time is moving further off as time goes on. Forward business is at a standstill in consequence of the inability of buyers to bridge over the wide differences between their limits and the quotations from the suppliers. Coloured Yarns are in better request.

Lancashire Grey Yarns are quoted as under:—

WATER TWIST GREY—	Rs.	a.	p
30s. "Queen" Ticket ... Per lb.	1	3	0
30s. Ordinary qualities ... "	1	2	0
40s "Oat's Head" Ticket ... "	1	6	0
40s. Ordinary qualities ... "	1	4	0

SHARE MARKET.

(From our Correspondent.)

Bombay, Dec. 8.

To-day the Share Market was kept closed in honour of the demise of a member of the Stock Exchange.

SUGAR MARKET REPORT.

(From our Correspondent.)

Bombay, Dec. 8.

We have to report a quiet but steady market during the week with small fluctuations and prices for ready and forward remain easier. The market was guided chiefly by reports from Karachi where prices have been reduced nearly one shilling per cwt. The reports from Home and Java are also easier and White Java is quoted 27s. per cwt. F. B. Harbour for January-February shipment. New crop Javas remain steady and there is no business passing. The British Government is reported to have bought 250,000 tons of sugar in Cuba during the week. There is no news from Mauritius. The demand is fair and clearances from the Bazar are satisfactory. The following are the Bazar rates and stocks:—

T. M. O. Rs. 21-4-0 equal 25s. 6d. F B. Harbour stocks 245,000 bags.

16/18 Rs. 19-0-0 equal 22s. 8d. F. B. Harbour stocks 55,000 bags.

Soft Rs. 20-8-0 equal 24s. F. B. Harbour stocks 30,000 bags.

Arrivals:—Nil.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Dec. 7.

The bulk of business was transacted in the coal share section where prices ruled steady but irregularly owing to certain stocks having been unloaded recently in large numbers. There was less inquiry for jute mill shares which ruled quiet in morning but towards the close of the market there was more inquiry. The following sales took place:—

Coal:—Auckland 3-4; Baraboni 23-12, 24; Bansjorah 20 to 29-8; Bansra 20-12, 21; Bijbera 6-12, 7; Bhuskajuri 25 to 26-4; Bhalgora 48-8, 50; Bokaro Jherriah 15-4, 15-8; Borrea 27-4; Burregarh 6-6, 6-10; Burradhemo 16-4 to 17; Bokaro and Ramgur 16-4, 16-8; Damuda 37-4 to 38-8; Deaghur 13 to 15; Empire 19-12, 21; East Indian 62; Ghusick 28-8 to 29; Gopalichuck 16-12 to 17; Govindpur 27-8; Imperial 15; Industry 18; Jumoni 12; Kuardi 23-8; Kinuri 15-4; Kasoonda 39-8, 39-12; Matigara 3-6; Nazira 286; Tetturya 17-8; Nowaghur 40; Phularitand 7-14 to 8-4; Raneegunje 45-8; Satpukuri 15-12 to 16-4; Saltore 19; Samla Kondra 24 to 25-4; Sendra 30-4; South Govindpur 13-8, 13-12; Standard 53-12; Sejooh 25-4; Teetulmuri 23-12 to 24-8; West Tettury 13-3, 13-12, 14.

Jute:—Alliance (ord) 655 to 669; Belvedere (ord) 686; Dalhousie (ord) 556; Delta (ord) 712; Fort William (ord) 345; Howrah (ord) 500, 525; Kamarhatty (ord) 645; Kanknarrah (ord) 790, 795; Lawrence (ord) 545, 541; Lothian 245, 246.

Tea:—Bishnauth 32.

Miscellaneous:—Dalbhoom Gold (ord) 27-12, 28.

3½ per cent. Government Paper was quoted at Rs. 75-12 to Rs. 75-14 and small lots were done at Rs. 76-6 to Rs. 76-10.

NATIVE SHARE AND STOCK BROKERS ASSOCIATION.

The Honorary Secretary of the abovenamed Association, writes to us as follows:—

I shall feel obliged if you will be good enough to publish the undermentioned rules of our Association in the interests of the public:

1. With regard to cash transactions and transactions according to the Bazaar Rules the buyer shall pay the purchase money on or before the 8th day of his receiving the transfer deed on having the share certificate delivered to him by the seller.
2. If there happens to be a mistake in such transfer deeds or in the share certificates delivered to the buyer, the seller is bound to correct the same or get it corrected as the case may be latest within a week, even though payment thereof may have been made to him by the buyer on receipt of blank shares.
3. For the purpose of transfer of shares the requisite stamp duty and companies transfer fees that are paid by the seller at present shall have to be paid by the purchaser from the 1st of January 1917.

Though the first and the second rules are already in force, it has been noticed that they are not properly attended to by the brokers as well as by their constituents; it has therefore become necessary to republish them in order that they may be closely attended to henceforward.

THE WAR OF DYES.

According to the "Temps," the dyes used for colouring everything used for the Allies,—harness, leather of all sorts, cloth, etc., come from French works, most of which were established after the war.

German monopoly of the colouring trade was not content with German factories only; little by little, practically every European factory, no matter where it was situated, was brought into line. In France, for instance, there was only one independent dye works in 1914.

The outbreak of hostilities shut down all these German-run factories, and, at one stroke, deprived the Allies of all chemical products requisite for colourings.

Happily, just as the French fighting, and especially staying, qualities were a revelation to everyone, so their scientists rose to the occasion. There are now factories in operation that have not only discovered German secrets of manufacture, but which turn out dyes and chemicals actually superior to those of Teutonic origin.

Wonderful and helpful as this has been, it is small to the point of being ludicrous when, excellence of quality apart, the results are compared with Germany's capacity of fabrication. No matter how encouraging it may be to know that France has already supplied the Allies with some four millions sterling of dyes and chemicals, it is humiliating to think that her output is only some 2,000 tons a year, as against 111,446 tons exported by Germany before the war.

GERMANY'S ARMY OF CHEMISTS.

There is food for thought, too, in the fact that France only has 3,000 chemists to hold up her end, against 10,000 in the German ranks, and that if past results be taken as a basis, every five years will see German chemists increased by 5,000, whereas France would not have gained more than 1,200. Further, less than 2,000 hands are employed in French chemical and dye works, whilst the Germans muster 27,000.

All the world knows, also, that the Germans have recently trust their already powerful organisation, and created a combine that will fight desperately after the war to nip in the bud the expected attempt of Allied trade to wrest their chemical and dyeing supremacy from them for all time.

SPECULATION IN WHEAT.

DRASTIC GOVERNMENT ACTION THREATENED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Dec. 7.

The following Press communiqué has been issued:—The attention of the Government of India has been drawn to the great increase of speculation in wheat in Northern India and to the holding up of stocks and the consequent inflation of prices. If the present state of affairs continues it may be necessary to take drastic action to deal with the situation.

BANKS.

Names and Amount paid up.	Face value.	Div. Paid.	Last Div % p.a.	Quotations nett to buyers.
INDIAN BANKS.	Rs.			Rs.
Allahabad Bank	10	Jan.-July	18%	305
Alliance Bk., of Simla, Ltd.	100	Jan.-Aug.	14%	336
Bank of Baroda Rs. 50	100	Feb.-July.	9%	72
Bank of Bombay	500		15%	15.50
Bank of Bengal	500	Jan.-July	16%	1,046
Bank of India Rs.50	100	Feb.-July	7%	88
Bank of Madras	500	do.	12%	1,275
Central Bk. of India Rs. 35	50	...	5%	29
Central Co-op., Bk., Rs. 35	50	...	6%	32
Standard Bk. (O 50 / P 50)	100	Jan.-July	Nil	6
EXCHANGE BANKS.	100	do.	Nil.	22
	£			
Chartered Bank	20	Oct.-April	15%	£62½
Eastern Bank Ltd£4	£10	March	5%	67
Mercantile Bank £ 12½ A	25	..	10%	£23
" 12½ B	25	..	10%	£22
Hongkong and Shanghai Bk. Corporation	$ 125	Feb.-Aug.	33%	£80
National Bank of India £12½	£25	Sept.-Mar.	16%	600

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

			Last half Year Div.	
Ahmedabad Advance	500	May.	40	995
Bhimani Cotton Mill	100	..	3	90
Bo. Cotton Manfg.	500	Nil.	...	290
Bo. Dyeing and Mfg. Company	250	..	25	920
Bombay United	250	..	30	850
Century	100	May-Nov.	1	335
Central India O	508	May-Nov.	90	2,325 X-D.
Central India P	500	Mar.-Sept.	5%	497½ X.D.
China	1,000	Apl.-Oct.	30	360
Colaba Land& Mill	700	..	55	1,340
Cooria	1,000	Mar.-Sept.	Yr. 80	420
Crescent	100	April.	8	215
Carrimbhoy	250	Mar.-Sept.	15	330
David	250	do.	15	530
Edward Sassoon	200	May-Nov.	10	200
Emperor Edward	500	..	25	600
Fazulbhoy	250	Mar.-Sept.	25	655
Framji Petit	1,000	May.	40	1,310
Finlay Mills	250	Apl.-Oct.	Nil.	265
Gold Mohur	500	..	15	460
Globe	100	..	Nil.	80 nom.
Hindustan	1,000	..	50	800
Hyderabad	1,000	Mar.-Sept.	50	1,500
Indian Dyeing and Bleaching	100	do.	12½	270
Indian Manufg.	1,000	..	20	325
Indo-China Mfg.,	1,000	Mar.-Sept.	60	800
Indore Malwa	100	Apl.-Oct.	15	420
Jamshed Manufg.	250	Mar.-Sept.	Nil.	60
Jewraj Baloo	1,000	Apl.-Oct.	Nil.	3x5
Kasturchand	1,000	do.	25	1,080
Khandesh	1,000	Apl.-Oct.	35	1,625
Khatao	1,000	June-Dec.	45	1,500
Kohinoor	500	May-Nov.	15	710
Lakshmi Cotton	1,000	Mar.-Aug.	100	1,350
MadhowjiDharamsi	500	April	55	1,575
Maurias United	1,000	June-Dec.	50	1,700
Manockjee Petit	1,000	do.	50	1,600
Meyer Sassoon	100	Mar.-Sept.	Nil.	85
Morarjee Goculdas	1,000	..	80	2,600
Nawab of Cambay	500	Apl.-Oct.	20	530 nom.
New Great Eastern	200	..	4	185
New City of Bombay	500	Apl.-Oct.	25	960
Pearl	250	..	15	475
Phoenix	100	Mar.-Sept.	8	215
Presidency	1,000	Jan.-July	Nil.	187½
Sassoon Cotton	1,000	Apl.-Oct.	Nil.	575
Sasson Silk	500	April	Nil.	270
Sholapore	1,000	do.	150	5,400
Sir Shapurji Broacha Mills	Rs. 50	..	Nil.	60
Simplex	250	June.-Dec.	15	640
Standard Mills	500	Nov.	40	1,470
Sun	125	May-Nov.	5	75
Swan	250	Oct.	7½	280
Swadeshi	500	Mar.-Oct	60	1,730
Tata Mill (O. 500 / P. 50)	500	400	..	650
	50	400	5%	3-0
Textile	500	May-Oct.	40	1,550
Union Mill	1,000	Apl.-Oct.	Nil.	200
Vishnu Cotton (O. 500 / P. 500)	500	..	Nil.	400
	500	..	7%	635
Western India	1,000	..	25	875 X. D.
Mysore Spinning	250	Sept.	8%	300

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad Dholka Railway	100	Mar.-Aug.	52%	119
Amritsar Patti Rly.	100	do.	8%	138
Ahmedabad Prantij Railway	500	do.	8%	630
Ahmedabad Prantij Debenture	500	do.	4½%	Par
*Central Provinces Railway	100	Jan.-July	5%	106
*Dhond—Baramati Railway	100	do.	4½%	100
Gujarat Railway	100	Nov.-June	4%	98
Hosiarpur Doab Ry. Rs. 100	100	Apl.-Oct.	4%	116
Bhandra Bhon Rly. Rs. 90	100	do.	4%	88
Pachora Jamur Rly. Rs. 75	100	Jan.-July.	4%	65
Sara Sirajganj Ry. Rs. 100	100	Jan.-July	4%	98 C-D
Sialkot Narowal Ry Rs. 75	100	Jan.-July.	4%	112
*Sind Light Rly.	100	Mar.-Aug.	7%	145
Tapti Valley Rly.	500	Mar.-Aug.	6%	570
Upper Sind Light Rly. Rs. 100	100	Jan.-July	5%	106

PRESS COMPANIES.

	Rs.			Rs.	
Akbar	750	May.	250	5600	
Albert Karrachee	1,000	Nov.	45	850	
Bral's Cawnpore	200	Aug.	Nil.	95	
Bellary Press	275	..	15	100	
Broach City	200	Oct.	8	120	
Fort	475	Nov.	20	800	
Godavery Valley	100	..	12	100	
Harvey and Sabapathi	500	July	40	620	
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Indian Cotton	125	Oct.	6½	126	
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Khamgaum	400	Sept.	Nil.	335

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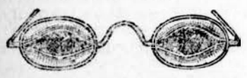

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HIGH COURT.

APPELLATE SIDE.

THEFT BY A RAILWAY GUARD.

CONVICTION UPHELD IN GOVERNMENT APPEAL.

THE KING-EMPEROR v. RUSTOMJI HORMUSJI.
(Before Justices Batchelor and Shah.)

This was an appeal by the Government of Bombay against the decision of Mr. V. A. Gupte, First Class Magistrate of Yeola.

The accused was charged and convicted of theft by a servant of property in possession of his master viz., a bag of rice valued at about Rs. 12, under section 381 Indian Penal Code and was sentenced to 15 days' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 100 in default further simple imprisonment for one month by Mr. C. D'Souza, Magistrate, Second Class, Igatpuri.

The facts are briefly these:—

The accused Rustomjee was a guard in the G. I. P. Railway and was in charge of the Translip Train running from Igatpuri to Nandgaon on the 14th December 1915. On that day 21 packages destined for Sholapur via Manmad were put into a waggon in that train at Nasik. One bag containing rice out of these 21 packages was carried beyond Manmad to Nandgaon, although the waggon in which the 21 packages were put was detached at Manmad. The accused took out the package and placed it on the platform. This was noticed by Guard Hall who took over charge of the train from the accused. This bag was allowed to remain at Nandgaon for three or four days while the accused made enquiries at Nasik whether any package was sent in excess from there. When on the the 18th the accused again went to Nandgaon in charge of a train, on his return journey to Igatpuri he got this bag of rice put into the waggon next to his brake. Though there were marks on this bag showing that it was consigned for Sholapur via Manmad from Nasik, the accused did not leave it either at Manmad or at Nasik. After leaving Nasik while the train stopped at Aswali the accused got this bag removed from the waggon next to his brake and placed it in his brake into an empty gunny bag. When the train reached Igatpuri at 4 a.m. early in the morning this bag of rice was carried by the Railway hamal Rama accompanied by the brakesman Tanaji to the house of the accused. A police constable on duty saw this and asked what it was; the brakesman said it was a bag of wheat belonging to the accused. The accused on being questioned by the constable also stated that it was a bag of wheat belonging to him. The constable got suspicious and so he went to the house of the accused and on examining the package found that it contained rice and that the bag was concealed in another gunny bag. The constable thereupon attached the bag and both the accused and the constable went to the Station Master and here the accused first saw the Station Master and told him that a bag of rice was taken to his house by the hamal inspite of his order that it should be taken to the Station Master's office. Immediately the constable told the Station Master that the accused told him that the bag was one of wheat and belonged to him. On these facts the accused was charged of theft.

The accused pleaded not guilty to the charge. He admitted so far that the inner bag of rice before the Court was the identical bag which was over-carried by him to Nandgaon, and that he brought it away with him on the 18th intending to deliver it at Nasik but forgetfully carried it on to Igatpuri; summed up his defence was that through overwork, forgetfulness and worry the bag was carried to Igatpuri. At Igatpuri he had ordered the hamal to take it to the Station Master's Office but that as a result of grudge and malice against him by the brakesman and hamals at the instigation of the Police, the former instead of taking the bag as ordered took it over to his house.

Justice Batchelor after stating the facts of the case observed that evidence in the case was both direct and circumstantial. The learned Magistrate who had the advantage to hear witnesses Hamal Rama and Tanaji said "in my opinion these two witnesses corroborate each other in material particulars and I see no reason to discard their evidence." Their Lordships also thought no reason to distrust their evidence. Mr. Gupte who was under disadvantage not to see witnesses put a different construction. It was said that there was some evidence of friction. But that evidence was of a fragmentary character and no importance could be attached to it. Mr. Gupte said that the principal witnesses came under the category of accomplices and their evidence was discrepant. Their Lordships observed that that was not so. Mr. Gupte seemed to have fallen into an error which Justice Chandavarkar had pointed out in Emperor v. Burn in 11 Bom. L. R. page 1155. There it was observed "The word "accomplice" is made at times to bear, improperly, in my opinion, a larger meaning than is allowable, according to its accepted interpretation in law. As pointed out by Justice Maule in Reg v. Mullins (1848) 3 Cox. CC. 526,531 'one accomplice confesses himself a criminal.'" No man ought to be treated as an accomplice on mere suspicion unless he confesses that he had a conscious hand in the crime or he makes admissions of facts showing that he had such hand." Nothing of this kind had been debited to witnesses. The direct evidence of those witnesses was fully corroborated by the circumstantial evidence. The bag of rice was over-carried by the accused. No explanation was forthcoming why he carried it there. Further it was clearly proved that appellant directed the transfer of this bag from the waggon to his own house. He also put it in a different bag to obscure railway marks. The bag was found in the house of the accused where it ought not to be. The explanation offered on behalf of the accused was childish. The underlings through mistake took it to his house instead of to the Station. All the evidence showed that the trial Magistrate was right and the First Class Magistrate was wrong. The conviction must be confirmed. With regard to sentence their Lordships observed that the sentence already undergone by the accused would meet the ends of justice. Therefore their Lordships altered the sentence to which he had suffered; the fine of Rs. 100 was to be paid in default further simple imprisonment for one month.

The accused had been in jail for twelve days.

Mr. F. S. Talyarkhan with Mr. G. S. Mulgaonkar appeared for the accused.

The Government Pleader represented the Crown.

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FIFTH CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

CULPABLE HOMICIDE NOT AMOUNTING TO MURDER.

ACCUSED GETS FIVE YEARS' HARD LABOUR.

(Before Justice Beaman and a Special Jury.)

EMPEROR v. VITHOO RAGHOO.

The accused was charged with the offence of committing the murder of one Yessoo Amba by stabbing him with a knife on the 25th of October.

The Advocate-General with Mr. R. S. Pandit appeared for the Crown.

Mr. H. P. Dastur defended the accused.

The facts as alleged by the prosecution were that the accused and the deceased were living in a chawl at DeLisle Road; their rooms were side by side. Some three or four months ago, there was a quarrel between the accused and Yessoo's cousin. On the 25th of October, at about 8 p.m., the accused began abusing the deceased and his party and became so boisterous that his mother shut him up in his room and locked it from outside. He kept on hammering at the door, so his mother let him out. As soon as he came out he rushed at Sakharam, who was standing near the deceased and stabbed him. The accused then knocked the deceased down, sat on his chest and stabbed him twice on the chest with such force that one of the wounds penetrated his heart. He also stabbed the deceased on his thigh and arm. The brother of the deceased went to his rescue but he too was stabbed with a knife. The accused then ran away. The deceased died on the spot.

The defence was that Yessoo, his cousin Sukharam and their party wanted to assault the accused; so out of fear his mother locked him up in the room. Sakharam and his party kept up abusing him and one of the sisters of the accused remonstrated with them. One of them therefore assaulted her and consequently the mother called out the accused. As soon as he came out, the other partly fell upon him, and the others with sticks. The accused was struck on the head and leg, and became giddy, and dazed. He fell down. He had no knife in his hands and he at once went and complained to the police. He was sent to the hospital where his wounds were dressed. The knife with which it was alleged he stabbed the deceased was not his and had no bloodstains on it.

The jury returned a verdict of culpable homicide not amounting to murder by 7 to 2. His Lordship addressing the accused said that the verdict of the jury was correct. It was difficult to say under the circumstances of the case what provocation he had. He would therefore sentence him to five years' rigorous imprisonment.

CAUSE LIST.

BOARD FOR SATURDAY, THE 9TH OF DECEMBER, 1916.

BEFORE THE HON MR. JUSTICE MARTEN.

In the Division Court No. 40.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL

LONG CAUSES.

286 16—Mulla & M—Haji Mirza Ali Akbar Dehdusty v. Haji Mahomed Reza Meghji and Bros. a firm and anr, Little and Co. Part heard.

450-16—Captain and V—Fatmabai widow v. Shirinbai widow, Manchershaw and N.

468-16.—Surveyor & Co., Manjoobai, widow v. Laxmon Meoghaji Patel & anr, Jehangir M & S.

1323-14.—Bhaishanker K & G, Ebji Umersey, a firm v. Madhavji Virji and ors, Madhowjee K & C, Shroff D & D.

552-16.—Malvi H M & R, Messrs Hurnandrai Fulchand, a firm v. Dhunnalal Birdichand and anr, Amin and Desai.

1333-15.—Payne & Co., Isela Macropole, widow v. Allexandra Macropola and anr.

413-16.—Nadirshaw and D, Chandabai Bayabai Bapuji Malwanker v. Mooktabai Malwanker, D J Mantri.

1448-15.—Sabnis & G, Bai Nandibai widow & anr v. Jivibai widow, Edg G W & Co.

73-15.—Dubash & Co., Ibrahim Mahomed Haji Ismail v. Fatmabai, & ors, Mulla & Mulla.

620-16.—Motichand & D, Sha Runshi Puneshi v. Sha Shivji Gosher & ors, Pandia & Co.

142-16.—Daphtary F & D, The Advocate-General of Bombay v. Mahomedally Allibhoy Kachwalla, & ors, S H Tyabji, Ard H D & Co.

1182-15.—S A Tyabji, Bhicoobai widow v. Hariba Raghooji Jambookar, & ors, Craigie B & C, Amin & Dasai, Man & N M B Chotia.

BOMBAY POLICE COURTS.

EXCISE PROSECUTION.

Before the Third Presidency Magistrate at the Esplanade Police Court Deputy Inspector Headington charged Sale Mahomed Abdul Ali a lascar, and Baramia Hasunali, also a lascar, with possessing 160 and 80 tolas of "charas" respectively without a license. The accused were searched while entering the Alexandra Dock on the night of Thursday last and the drug was found in their possession. The accused were sentenced to pay fines of Rs. 60 and Rs. 35 respectively, or in default to undergo rigorous imprisonment for one month and fifteen days respectively.

THEFT BY A SERVANT.

GETS SIX WEEKS' HARD LABOUR.

Before the Chief Presidency Magistrate at the Esplanade Police Court Inspector Finan charged Narayan Gangaram alias Genoo Rama, a servant in the Government Dockyard, with theft of copper, brass, etc worth about Rs. 48, from time to time. The accused was sentenced to six weeks' rigorous imprisonment.

RASH AND NEGLIGENT DRIVING.

LORRY DRIVER FINED RS. 25.

Before the Third Presidency Magistrate at the Esplanade Police Court Chabiraj Jugdevsing was charged by Sub-Inspector Karnik with driving his motor lorry in a rash and negligent manner, resulting in collision with a tramcar on its way to Wari Bunder. The accused was convicted and sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 25.

QUEEN'S ROAD MOTOR FATALITY.

VERDICT OF ACCIDENTAL DEATH.

Dr. W. Nunan, Acting Coroner, held an inquest at the Coroner's Court, yesterday, touching the death of Rahimkhan Bhikhankhan, aged about fifty years. Devji Arjun, driver of motor car No. 4255, said that he was driving the Hon. Mr. Fraser down Queen's Road between 5-30 and 5-45 on Thursday evening, when at the junction of Marine Lines and Queen's Road he noticed a cyclist coming from the side street and turning into Queen's Road. He slowed down to avoid him and the cyclist passed by and he (witness) was proceeding when the deceased came from that side street on the left and crossed in front of the car but then turned and ran back although he had got clear. Just as the deceased turned, witness' car was on him before he could stop it. Witness pulled up in three or four paces. Before the car struck the deceased it was traelling at a speed of five to six miles per hour. There was a lot of traffic coming in the opposite direction.

The Hon. Mr. Stuart M. Fraser, Resident of Hyderabad, said he was in the car and on arrival at the junction of Marine Lines and Queen's Road a cyclist came fast from a side street and the driver to avoid him swerved slightly to the right and slackened his speed. The collision with the deceased occurred some fifteen or twenty feet further on. Witness did not see the deceased until the car actually struck the latter because he was looking round at the cyclist. The car was well on its proper side. He jumped out of the car and picked up the deceased, who was examined by a doctor who was passing and who pronounced him to be almost dead. Witness was taking the deceased to the hospital but the latter died on the way. There was a stream of traffic on both sides at that time. Witness thought that the driver's story seemed correct and that the deceased was trying to get back when he was struck. The driver had struck witness during the time he had been driving him, as a very careful driver.

The jury returned a verdict of accidental death and added that the fatality was unavoidable as far as the driver was concerned and was due to the deceased having become confused and run back after having got clear across the road. The jurors were of opinion that there should be a policeman on duty at this point to control the traffic and hold it up at intervals for the purpose of letting foot passengers across.

DISALLOWED QUESTIONS AND RESOLUTIONS.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—

This is true liberty, where free born men,
Having to advise the public may speak free,
Euripides.

One has to tender one's acknowledgments to the present sessions of H. E. the Governor's Legislative Council for the introduction in practical politics of the word "Etiquette." Henceforward the public through their elected representations must be governed by Etiquette in addition to the Law of the realm. One may, therefore, venture to hope that it will not be considered a breach of Etiquette to seek to know the new Rule a little more closely if it is to govern us in future.

Now what is etiquette? In its root ideas, does it embody anything further then the harmless Harold Skimpole Doctrine of "live and let live?" Or does it connote the intolerance of criticism, the averseness to self-introspection, the self-sufficiency of conscious imperfection? Had Government been pleased to go more fully into the matter of the Hon. Mr. Patel's question and taken the public into their confidence instead of vouchsafing a cryptic word, all the surmises that occur on this occasion might have been avoided?

May one safely assume that, as the aid of Etiquette was called in with the view to discourage the publication of disallowed questions and resolutions, it was felt that there is nothing in the law of the realm to prevent their publication? Now, sir, take the case of a fairly educated man sent up to the Legislative Council to represent his constituency and to watch and advance its interest; the elected member fully conscious of his responsibility and submitting the question or resolution under the full and honest belief that the ventilation of the subject-matter of the question or resolution would advance the interest of his constituency. The resolution or question is sent up: it is rejected without any reasons given. Is the member to accept the *ex-parte* decision based on grounds which are not communicated to him and which he is not allowed to place before his constituents, as the final word on the subject for all time and under all the circumstances, merely because etiquette is ruffled? One is curious to know what was passing in the minds of the responsible officers of the Government when it was decided to give the affirmative answer.

Then again is it seriously believed that the embargo sought to be placed on the matter will prevent the exchange of confidence between the constituency and the elected member; then, is it any earthly good condemning the confidence to be exchanged in secrecy and in constant fear lest the Government become aware of the breach of etiquette perpetrated by the member? I ask, will that lead to healthy public life or is it not the wiser course for Government to invite public discussion on all questions of public importance, to give full reasons for its actions (declining to do so for no other reason except the safety of the State), to take the public into their confidence, and to trust to the established law to protect the Government and the enlightened good sense of the community to arrive at the right decision in the end.

A general intellectual cultivation, the freedom and amplitude of discussion, the expansion of society and the wider organisation of the great Indian community have been training thousands of minds in political knowledge, and men, whose talents have been cultivated and accomplishments acquired in other schools, have sprung up to eminence in debate and administration. The chosen of the people find their seats in the Legislative Council and they strive to perform the sacred duty entrusted to them with courage, manly resolution, persistence and self-sacrifice. Then let their chivalry not be appealed to, and their effectiveness disarmed by any appeal to etiquette in matters of practical politics. It is a well-worn truism that by argument and discussion truth is discovered, public opinion is expressed and people are trained to self-government: let there not, therefore, be the slightest deflection in the changed angle of vision and let the grave apprehension caused in the public mind as to the true import and significance of this new word etiquette in the political horizon be removed ere it gives rise to further complications and mistrust.—Yours, etc.,

NAYAN H. PANDIA.

Dec. 7th, 1916.

The Mahajana Sabha of Madras in its memorandum, submitted to Sir Sankaran Nair, advocates among other things the early establishment of two more universities in the Madras Presidency and urges the Government of India to undertake the financing of primary education throughout India and also that representative non-official Indians may be appointed to take part in the deliberation of the Directors' Conference.

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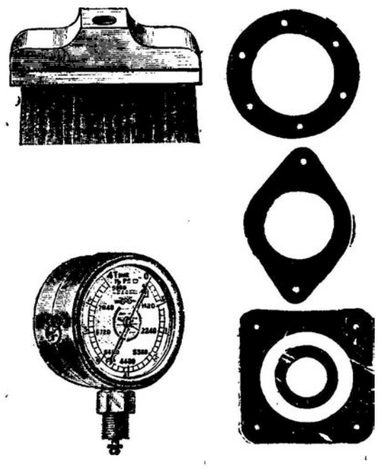

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Hindu: 13th of Margashirsh (Shud), 1973.
Mahomedan: 13th of Safar, 1335.
Sunrise: 7h. 1m. 6h. 2m.
Phases of the Moon: Full Moon.

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS.

Bombay Scottish Orphanage Society; Annual Meeting and Prize Distribution, Mahim, 5-30 p.m.

SUNDAY, December 10.

Mails for Australia per s. s. Kashgar via Dhanushkodi and Colombo will be closed at the General Post Office at 7-30 p.m.

MONDAY, Dec. 11.

Excelsior Theatre: 6-30 and 9-45 p.m. "The Battle of the Somme."

TUESDAY, Dec. 12.

Mails for Ceylon, the Straits Settlements, China and Japan per s. s. Somali via Dhanushkodi and Colombo will be closed at the General Post Office at 7-30 p.m. Parcel mail for China closes at 6-30 p.m.

THURSDAY, Dec. 14.

Ex. Theatre: Their Excellencies Lord and Lady Willingdon will visit this Theatre for "The Battle of the Somme" performance at 6-30 p.m.

DAILY.

Excelsior Theatre: 6-30 and 9-45.

Royal Opera House, 6-45 and 10 p.m.

Palace of Varieties: at 6-30 and 10 p.m. every Wednesday, Saturday and Monday, 10 p.m., Show every Sunday at 6-30 at Edwardes.

New Alexandra Cinema, Lohar Chawl, Princess Street.

Olympia Cinema, Sandhurst Road.

West End Cinema, Charni Road: 6-45, 8-30 and 10.

New Alhambra Cinema, Sandhurst Road, 7, 8-45 and 10-30.

Domestic Occurrence.

DEATH.

JERVIS—On 8th December, 1916, at St. George's Hospital, Jemima, widow of Mr W. S Jervis, G. I. P. Railway. Funeral will leave the above hospital at 4-30 and arrive at Sewree cemetery at 5-30 this evening. Friends will kindly accept this the only intimation.

1ST TROOP BOMBAY BADEN POWELL BOY SCOUTS.

Orders for the week ending Saturday December, 16th.

Bombay, Dec. 8.

Wednesday, December 13:—Plain clothes parade on Maidan at 5-30 p.m. sharp. Troop drill and patrol instruction. Cubs—Instruction in Scouting.

Saturday, December 16th:—Uniform parade on Maidan at 4 p.m. sharp, staves to be carried.

Temporary Appointments:—

Actg. P/L B. Banks to be Patrol Leader Kangaroo Patrol.

Actg. P/L. Ezekiel to be Second Kangaroo Patrol.

Actg. Sec. E. Nissen to be Actg. Patrol Leader Beaver Patrol.

Actg. Sec. Wilkinson to be Actg. Patrol Leader Wolf Cubs.

Enrolments:—G. P. Rozario having applied is taken on the strength and is posted to the Beaver Patrol.

Blue Shorts:—Must now be in possession of every scout. To be worn on "Ceremonial Parades" only.

A. G. FOOX.
A/S/M. in charge 1st Troop Bombay Baden Powell Boy Scouts.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

Dec. 8.

444. Battalion Duties.—Orderly Sergts. will be furnished by "D" Coy. during week ending December 9th. Next for duty "E" Coy.

445. Company Field Training:—

Detail—Sunday December 10th, "A", "B", and "E" Coys.

Sunday December 17th, "C" and "D" Coys.

Companies will parade at Boribunder Station at 6 a.m. on the above dates and will return to Bombay before 5 p.m. Havresack rations and water bottles to be carried. Dress.—At option of officers commanding coys.

446. Musketry.—The Range at Ghat Kopar is allotted for Class firing as follows:—To-day December 9th "K" Coy.

December 11th to 15th, both days inclusive "M" Coy.

447. Miniature Range.—The Miniature Range is allotted in accordance with schedule of Training issued to Officers Commanding Coys.

448. Lectures.—Lectures for Officers, N. C. Officers and men will be given in the Volunteer Club at 6-30 p.m. on the following date.

Monday, December 11th, Defence.

449. Signalling.—The Signalling Class will parade at 6-15 p.m. at Headquarters on Tuesdays and Thursdays.

450. Parades.—The Adult Battalion will parade to-day Saturday December 9th, at 5 p.m. Companies will fall in at Headquarters at 4-45 p.m. Dress.—Drill Order.

(Sd.) C. N. MORELLY, Major,
Adjutant, Bombay Volunteer Rifles.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

Dec. 9.

No. 390—DUTIES.

Duties for the week commencing Sunday, 10th instant:—

Orderly Officer for the ensuing week Lieut. A. M. Green.

Orderly Officer next for duty Lieut. W. Dunkerley.

Orderly Sergt. No. 1 Coy. Sergt. A. S. White.

Orderly Sergt. No. 2 Coy. Sergt. V. Y. Smith.

Orderly Sergt. E. E. Coy. Sergt. G. Barnes.

No. 391—PARADES.

Sunday 10th at 7-30 a.m. at Colaba Rifle Shoot. Ranges 200 and 300 yds.

Monday 11th at 7 a.m. at Headquarters Nos. 1, 2 and E. E. Coys. rifle exercises.

Monday 11th at 7 p.m. at Headquarters Signalling Class.

Monday 11th at 6-15 p.m. at Apollo Bunder E. E. Coy. parade for defence light manning.

Tuesday 12th at 7 a.m. at Headquarters 15pdr. B. L. section gun drill for Nos. 1 and 2 Companies.

Tuesday 12th at 7 p.m. at Headquarters Fuzo Setting and Signalling Class.

Wednesday 13th at 6-30 a.m. at Apollo Bunder Nos. 1 and 2 Companies will parade for Fort Manning at Middle Ground.

Wednesday 13th at 9-30 p.m. at Headquarters Whist Drive and Dance. Dress—Mess or khaki.

Thursday 14th at 7 a.m. at Colaba D. R. F. Class.

Thursday 14th at 7 p.m. at Headquarters Signalling Class.

Friday 15th at 7 a.m. at Headquarters 15pdr B. L section gun drill for Nos. 1 and 2 Companies.

Friday 15th at 6-45 p.m. at Headquarters Nos. 1, 2 and E. E. Coys. rifle exercises.

Saturday 16th at 7 a.m. at Colaba D. R. F Class.

No. 392—LEAVE.

Captain F. W. Wilson, No. 2 Coy., B.V.A. has been granted leave of absence from 9-12-16 to 26-12-16 both days inclusive.

Gr. E. A. Rees, No. 1 Coy., B.V.A., has been granted leave of absence from 8-12-16 to 15-12-16, both days inclusive.

No. 393—DUTIES.

Captain, P. H. Retallack, Adjutant, Bombay Volunteer Artillery, proceeded to Ahmedabad on Inspection Duty in connection with No. 4 Coy., Ahmedabad, on 9th December, 1916, returning to Bombay on completion of same.

No. 394—ENROLMENTS

The following having joined are taken on the strength of the Corps from 1st December 1916, and posted as under:—

No 1794 Gunner W. H. Cuff to "A" subsection No. 2 Company.

No 1795 Gunner W. S. Hammond "C" subsection No. 3 Company.

No. 1796 Gunner G. E. Turner "C" subsection No. 3 Company.

No. 1797 Gunner J. J. Smither "D" subsection No. 3 Company.

No. 269 Sapper E. Bucklow to No. 1 subsection E. E. Company.

No. 395—STRENGTH

No. 1786 Gunner C. C. Garbett, No. 1 Coy., B.V.A., is placed on the Supernumerary list with effect from 8-12-16.

P. H. RETALLACK, Captain,
Adjutant, Bombay Volunteer Artillery.

NOTICE.

E. E. Company Committee.

The above Committee will meet on Wednesday 13th instant at 6-30 p.m. sharp at Headquarters.

POONA VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

Corps orders by Lieut.-Colonel G. K. Walker C. I. E., Commanding Poona Volunteer Rifles.

POONA, Friday, Dec. 8.

1125. Drill and Instruction.—Parades for the week ending 9th December 1916:—

At Headquarters.—

Buglers, Friday and Saturday at 5-30 p.m.

"B" Company, Friday at 5-30 p.m. Drill order.

"B" Company Scouts, Saturday at 7 a.m. At Satara.—

Machine Gun parade, Saturday at 5 p.m.

1126. Musketry.—The Rifle range will be open for Class firing at 7-30 a.m. daily except Thursdays and Sundays until further orders. Members wishing to fire should send in their names to the Headquarter office two days beforehand.

1127. Miniature range. The Miniature range at Headquarters is allotted to the Miniature Rifle Club on Fridays 8th and 15th and Mondays 11th and 18th December 1916 at 7-30 a.m. and 5 p.m.

1128. Decrease. The undermentioned having left the station are struck off the strength of the Corps from this date:—

No. 393 Vol. A. E. Decosta "G" Company.
No. 4358 Vol. P. B. Francis "G" Company.
No. 3939 Vol. G. Payrie "G" Company.
No. 3836 Res. A. L. Glass "G" Company.
No. 3779 Res. B. Cardoz "G" Company.
No. 3977 Res. T. P. Monthero "G" Company.

1129. Camp of Exercise.—It is notified for information that the Annual Camp of Exercise will be held at Ganeshkhind from 13th to 23rd January 1917, both days inclusive.

Members who require uniform, boots etc., should apply to Headquarters at once, as no issue will be made in Camp.

(Sd.) A. R. KEARSEY, 2nd-Lieut.
Adjutant, Poona Vol. Rifles.

ESPLANDE MOONLIGHT BAND.

By kind permission of the Officers, the String Band of the 1st Battn., B. B. and C. I. Ry. Vols., will play the following programme under the direction of Mr. W. S. Walcott, at Esplanade, Moonlight Band, this evening, from 9 to 11 o'clock:—

March—Sons of the Brave ..... Bidgood.
Overture—British Knight ..... Harman.
Valse—Where My Caravan Has Rested...Lohr
Selection (Scotch)—The Thistle ... Middleton.
A Rustic Combol—In Sweet Devonia ... Corri.
Selection—Patriotic Memories ..... Quentin.
Song—Land of Hope and Glory ..... Elgar.
Two Step—Everybody's Doing It Now...Berlin

BAND AT THE BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

By kind permission of Colonel T. W. Bonner V. D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion, G. I. P. Railway Volunteers, will play a programme of music this evening under the direction of Mr. Hugh B. Mitchell, Band Master, commencing at 6 p.m.

DR. GULAMALLY'S EYE HOSPITAL.

At the above hospital, the total attendance of different nationalities in November last was 761, males being 590 and 171 females.

THE VICTORIA GARDENS.

The following animal has been kindly presented to the Zoological collection:—Leopard Cub (Felis Parlus) by Mr. K. V. Dhopeshwarkar.

MAILS FOR MESOPOTAMIAN EXPEDITIONARY FORCE.

Mails for the Mesopotamia Expeditionary Force, Mohomerah and Busra will be closed at the Bombay General Post Office at 11 a.m. to-morrow, and also at 10 a.m. on Monday, the 11th instant.

THE STUDENTS' CIRCLE.

Prof. P. K. Telang will deliver a public lecture on "Training for Public Life" tomorrow at 6 p.m. (S. T.), in The Muslim Students' Union Hall, Chowpaty (near Wilson College), when Mr. M. R. Jayakar, Bar-at-Law, will preside.

THE YOUNG DEBATORS' ASSOCIATION.

A public lecture of the above Association will be held to-morrow at 5 p.m., in New English School, C. P. Tank, when Mr. S. D. Kothare will deliver a lecture on "The Romance of Word Making."

MORTALITY IN BOMBAY.

There were three attacks and two deaths from plague on Thursday, Middle and Lower Colaba and Kamatipura reporting one attack and one death each and Mandvi one attack. The total mortality from all causes was 70 against 63 on the corresponding day of last year and 87 on that of 1914.

BOMBAY STUDENTS' BROTHERHOOD.

The Junior Sunday Class of the Bombay Students' Brotherhood will meet on Sunday next, at the Headquarters at 9 a.m. (S. T. when Dr. P. N. Daruwala will expound Prof. Nelson Fraser's "The World at War." The Senior Class will not meet this Sunday.

HOME RULE SERIES OF LECTURES.

The fifth lecture of this series will be delivered by S. S. Setlur, Advocate, on "Indian Autonomy" under the joint auspices of the Bombay Branches of Home Rule Leagues on the 10th December 1916 at Morarjee Gokuldas Hall, Cavel Street, at 6 p.m. The Hon. Mr. Gokuldas K. Parekh will preside.

LECTURE ON EXTENSION OF PRIMARY EDUCATION.

Under the auspices of the Chandra Seniya Kayastha Prabhu League, there will be a public meeting for the cause of the extension of Primary Education in the City of Bombay, this evening, at 6 p.m. (S. T.), in the Bowen Memorial Hall, Lamington Road (Girgaon), when Prof. P. A. Wadia of the Wilson College will preside. The meeting is open to the public.

BOMBAY AMUSEMENTS.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.

Another new film programmme will be shown at the Royal Opera House at 6-45 and 10 o'clock to-night. It is headed by a fine five-reel drama depicting life in Italy and the United States, entitled: "The Gilded Spider," which deals with a feud between a poor Italian sculptor and an American millionaire who had wronged him. The latter's beautiful daughter is used as a young artist's model and it is the picture in which she is posed which brings the two men into contact after many years. The whole story is very interesting, the picture containing some splendid acting, and the secenery is remarkably good.

The remainder of the programme,—but for the indispensable Pathe Gazette,—is devoted to laughter, two really good films being shown. With the orchestra maintaining its usual high standard, there is an excellent evening's entertainment in store for patrons.

"UNDINE" AGAIN AT THE NEW ALEXANDRA.

The picture-goers in Bombay will have another opportunity to see that wonderful art film "Undine," which is being screened at the New Alexandra from this evening. "Undine" is a fairy play. That is to say, it is the film version of a fairy tale written by Pierre de la Motte Fouque, and beloved of our grandmothers. Fouque was a great French author of stories, having a fanciful setting and strong sentimental bias. Both of these, the present production retains to a large extent, though the actual run of incident has been considerably altered to fit in with the necessities of the projection screen. The plot unfolded deals with a water nymph who leaves her fellow nymphs to hide in the forest in company with a hunter named Walde. It was the sort of situation to stir the heart of maidens of the early Victorian era, but it gives the producer an immense field for wonderful and fanciful effects of production and staging, of which full advantage has been taken. Nymphs are here before us in droves. They disport themselves for our delight upon sandy beach or in woodland glade clad in anything upto, but not exceeding, an airy robe of seaweed. When the beauteous creatures dive off rocks into the sea even these robes fall away. At other times there are woodland episodes and cliff scenes, all of which are of high photographic quality as well as natural beauty. But even yet we have not said all that may be said of the marvels the film provides. Twice in the course of the photo play a still greater height is reached, to be precise a height of 130 feet, from a rocky ledge at which elevation "Undine" dives into the water. The film from the artistic point of view is one of the best that has ever been projected in Bombay. Miss Ida Schnall, who plays the role of "Undine," is rightly called the champion woman athlete, swimmer and diver of the world, and the other girls are all possessors of cups or medals.

WEST END CINEMA.

As that stirring serial, "The Diamond from the Sky," progresses upon its exciting way it grows more and more popular, and the new West End Cinema has become a highly popular resort. A good film is certain to prove a better box-office proposition in a clean and comfortable theatre than in an indifferent house: hence the large audiences at each of the three nightly performances here. Another point in favour of this serial is that people who have not seen the opening chapters can readily follow the present instalment.

SHRI JUNAGAD NRISINHA METHAJI'S CHORA FUND.

Amount previously acknowledged, Rs. 510; A Philanthropist, Rs. 101; the Hon'ble Mr. Lallubhai Samaldas, C.I.E., Rs. 51; The Simplex Mills Co., Ltd., Rs. 51; Sir Shapurji B. Broacha, Kt., Rs. 50; Seth Mulraj Khatau, Rs. 50; Messrs. Trikamdas and Tulsidas Gordhandas Khatau, Rs. 50; Seth Rustom N. Watchagandhy, Proprietor and Editor, "The Sanj Vartman," Rs. 25; Messrs. Fatehchand Rawaldas & Co., Rs. 25; Messrs. Merwanji & Sons, Rs. 25; Messrs. Kahanji Karsondas & Co., Rs. 25; Mr. Narayan Vishwanath Mandlik, Rs. 25; Messrs. M. M. Bottlewala, Rs. 25; The Jhaveri Mahajan's Moti-no-kanto through Rao Bahadur Seth Hirachand Nemchand Javeri, J.P., Rs. 25; Seth Hemchand Amarchand, Rs. 25; Seth Khimchand Motichand, Rs. 25; Raja Bahadur Shivlal Motilal Govindlal, J.P., Rs. 15; Messrs. Narandas Rajaram & Co., Rs. 15; Seth Manekchand Panachand Jhaveri, Rs. 15; Seth Naginchand Kapurchand Jhaveri, Rs. 15; Seth Sakarlal Girjashankar Desai, Rs. 15; Seth Babu Ratanlal Chunilal Panalal, Rs. 11; Sc. Babu Jivanlal Panalal Jhavveri, Rs. 5; Seth Deokaran Moolji, Rs. 5; Seth Naginbhai Manchhubhai, Rs. 5; Mr. Venilal T. Oza, Rs. 5; Chief of Jamkhandi, Rs. 75-12; Total Rs. 1,269-12.

BANKURA FAMINE RELIEF FUND.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I beg to acknowledge a sum of 50 kindly sent by Mrs. D. A. Bolton for the Bankura people. I have again to thank our Bombay friends for further help. The Famine work is now over and we do not require any further assistance. With what we now have in hand we shall be able to complete our work. We are at present helping the poor people to repair or rebuild their houses for a great many have been damaged by the excessive rains.—Yours, etc.,

J. MITCHELL,
President of the Bankura College Famine Fund.

Dec. 5th, 1916

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Dec. 8.

There was a marked falling off to-day in the demand for jutes at the market to-day and an easier feeling in consequence in coal shares. A fairly large turn-over took place with prices unchanged and somewhat irregular. In other directions there was no feature of special interest. The following sales took place:—

Coal:—Bansra 21-4, 21-12; Bansjorah 20-4, 20-8, 20-12, 21; Baraboni 24, 24-4; Bengal Bhatdee 20-8, 20-12; Bilbera 6-12; Bhalgora 48-12, 49; Bhulanbararee 56-12, 57; Bokaro Jherriah 16; Burragarh 7; Burra Dhemo 16-12, 17; Damuda 38; Deoghur 15-8; Ghusick 28, 28-4; Govindpur 28-4, 28-8, 29; Jumoni 12-8 to 13; Kinuri 15-4, 15-8; Kosoonda 38-12 to 39-4; Kuardi 23-4, 23-8; Lakurka 46-12, 47; Matigara 2-12 to 3-4; Marine 27-12, 28; Mucherridih 6-4, 6-8; Nasira 26; New Manbhoom 27-12, 28; New Kessorgarh 17, 17-4; Nodiha 19-2; Parasea 3-8; Pench River 25-8; Samla Kendra 24-4 to 25; Sendra 29-12, 30; Seeterampur 29-8 to 30-8; Sejooah 25-6, 25-10; Sudamdih 7, 7-4, 7-8; Sutkidih 22-4, 22-8; Thandabari 30; Teetulmuri 24-4; Upper Pench (ord) 16-8, 16-12; West Tetturya 14-8 to 15; Union (ord) 22-12 to 23-8.

Jute:—Alliance (pref) 106; Barnagore (ord) 218, 215; Clive (ord) 269, 267, 266; Dalhousie (ord) 540; Fort William (pref) 116; Howrah (pref) 113; Soorah (ord) 295, 290; Standard (ord) 650, 645, 635, 636.

Tea:—Loobah 86.

Miscellaneous:—India General (ord) 171-8 to 173.

Government Paper, 3½ per cent., was quoted at Rs. 75-12 to 75-14 and small lots were done at Rs. 76-4 to 76-8.

BOMBAY EDUCATION SOCIETY SCHOOLS.

ANNUAL PRIZE GIVING.

The prize-distribution of the Bombay Education Society's Schools took place last night in the compound of the Byculla School, Bombay, in the presence of a large number of ladies and gentlemen. The Hon. Mr. G. Carmichael presided and Mrs. Carmichael gave away the prizes.

The Rev. Sawtell, Honorary Secretary, read the report.

The Hon. Mr. Carmichael said those present would agree with him that the report was a record of excellent progress during the year. The headmaster and the headmistress and their staff had in their work maintained the high standard of efficiency with which the name of the Bombay Education Society's Schools had always been associated. The school had gained a large number of successes in public examinations and in athletic competitions so that they might be sure that there had been among the boys and girls very many diligent workers. The only party who had not quite come up to the scratch and who had allowed his contribution towards the success of the school to fall below par, was apparently the Government of Bombay. The report mentioned the fact that Government grant for destitute children had to be reduced. Now, he (Mr. Carmichael) could assure them that this was due to no want of will on the part of the Government, nor to any want of sympathy with the good work which was being done in this school. Money had to be reserved for urgent war needs and very soon, he trusted, the Government would buck up again and restore the same measure of assistance to the work that was being done here.

"OLD BOYS" AT FRONT.

The honorary secretary had referred to the fact that the headmaster was compiling a record of "old boys" who were serving with the colours. The headmaster in his report regretted that he had not been able to complete the record yet as the information was still coming in but he was sure when he did bring the work up-to-date it would be a record, full of interest and a source of inspiration to all the boys and girls. (Applause). What he should like to know was whether the headmistress was preparing a record of the past girl students of the Bombay Education Society's Girls' School, who had taken up war work and who were doing national work in aid of their country in this great crisis. Perhaps she had done it and she was waiting and was not saying anything about it until it was ready. No doubt to the women of the empire the war had sounded a call such as they had never heard before. They all knew how nobly they had responded to the call (Hear, hear). He felt confident that the girls of the Bombay Education Society's school had not been behind their sisters in other parts of the empire. He should wish to say a few words to the boys and girls, particularly to those who were about to leave the school, that it fell to them to uphold the good name of the school in the future and of their country. They were now entering life in a period of tremendous upheaval and at a time of great movement and change. It was no doubt that this great war had revealed the essence of life with startling clearness. It had taught lessons of self-sacrifice, of discipline and of unity, and so on the young and receptive it would certainly have a great stimulating effect. He now asked the boys and girls whether they were getting ready to take their part in the new world. He asked them to think what equipment they would require and where they could get it. There was nothing new about that. It was high standard of truth and moreover, of self-control and consideration for their neighbours; and, lastly, alertness of mind. These qualities they might all obtain if they applied themselves diligently in these schools, and if they did not get their kit there there was no other place where they could get it; if they did not go to this shop, they would find the other shops closed. (Applause).

Mr. Carmichael then gave away the prizes.

The children then went through an interesting programme of drill, and songs.

THE INDIAN MATHEMATICAL SOCIETY.

FIRST CONFERENCE AT MADRAS.

The Indian Mathematical Society (head quarters Poona, established in 1907) holds its first mathematical conference at Madras during the ensuing Christmas holidays, viz., on the 27th, 28th and 29th December 1917. His Excellency Lord Pentland, Governor of Madras, will open the Conference. The Principal of the Presidency College, Madras, has been kind enough to permit the use of the College buildings for the Conference; and the warden of the Victoria Hostel and the authorities of the Hindu High School, Triplicane have agreed to arrange for the accommodation of visitors and members of the Society.

All interested in Mathematical research and study have been invited to attend. Communications should be addressed to Mr. P. V. Seshu Ayyar, 18, Pycroft's Road, Triplicane, Madras.

AGA KHAN HOCKEY TOURNAMENT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

POONA, Dec. 8.

Only one game was played to-day for the Aga Khan Hockey Tournament when the Poona United Recreation Club met the 2/4th Wilts Regiment. The play was fast throughout, both sides giving a good exhibition of forward work. The first period ended with a score of one goal all. In the second half the Poona United added two more goals to their account in spite of some fine defence work by the Wilts.

INTERNED SINDHI STUDENT.

FATHER'S PETITION TO LORD WILLINGDON.

It will be remembered that two young Sindhi students who went to America for higher study and who returned to India from Japan in October, 1915, by the Komagata Maru steamer, were arrested immediately after landing and interned under the Defence of India Act. The younger brother was released after a year's detention, but the elder, Mr. Javhermal has all along been incarcerated without trial of any sort, inspite of repeated representations from the aged father of the boy. The father, Mr. Totiram Panjumal, has now addressed the following petition to his Excellency the Governor:—

To, His Excellency Lord Willingdon,
Governor of Bombay.

Humbly Sheweth—

MAY GOD GRANT YOUR EXCELLENCY LONG LIFE.

I have submitted several petitions for the release of my innocent son Javhermal but the only reply I got from your Private Secretary that my petition has been transferred to the Judicial Department for official consideration and disposal. Owing to my misfortune I never got a reply from the Judicial Department.

I am now more than 70 years old and so is my wife. It is now our prayer to your Excellency not to disappoint us when we are near our grave. We feel very uneasy. May mercy move your Excellency. However if this is not possible a fair trial in a Court of Law be given to my son to prove his innocence. Everything is in your Excellency's hands.—I beg to subscribe, My Lord, Your Excellency's humble servant,

TOTIRAM PANJUMAL.

Hyderabad (Sind), 4th December, 1916.

MUNICIPAL BUDGET ESTIMATES.

ADOPTED BY STANDING COMMITTEE.

A meeting of the Standing Committee of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held yesterday, the Hon. Mr. S. C. Barodawala presiding, when consideration was resumed of the budget estimates for 1917-18.

Mr. H. P. Mody said there should have been no reduction proposed in the grant for road watering over the current year. They should not economise in this direction in view of the fact that the only palliative for the dust nuisance was sufficient road watering.

Dr. N. H. E. Sukhia said the saving was due to the fact that many of the roads, which were not tarred last year, were tarred this year. The reduction of expenditure on road watering was due to that.

Mr. Rahimtoola Currimbhoy suggested that the estimates for street lighting should be increased. He said street lighting in some parts of the city was in a bad condition and the city ought to be better lighted.

Dr. S. S. Batliwala said street lighting especially in the northern part of the city was in a miserable condition and the kerosene lamps there should as soon as possible be converted into gas lamps. The northern part was much neglected in this matter and had the appearance more of a village than part of a big city, in this respect.

Mr. Rahimtoola Currimbhoy moved that an additional provision of Rs. 10,000 should be made for converting kerosene oil lamps into gas lights throughout the city.

Dr. Batliwala seconded the proposition.

Sir Sassoon David moved as an amendment that the original estimate be passed.

Mr. Meyer Nissim seconded the amendment.

The amendment was carried.

The estimates were passed as framed by the Commissioner.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

SCOPE OF THE COMMITTEE OF ENQUIRY

The Committee appointed to inquire into the organization, methods and procedure of the Buildings and Roads Branch of the Public Works Department will commence their inquiry at Bombay on January 1st, 1917. The Committee will inquire into and report generally upon the organization and the system of administration of the Buildings and Roads Branch of the Public Works Department, and to make such suggestions for change as the circumstances seem to justify. The Committee accordingly invite all persons, associations, public bodies, and private engineering and contracting firms, who desire to given written evidence, to send the same to the address of the Secretary, Public Works Reorganization Committee, Camp, India, on or before 1st January 1917, together with a Memorandum stating the qualifications of the writer.

SOMME PICTURES.

The attention of the public may again be drawn to the Battle of the Somme pictures to be shown at the Excelsior Theatre beginning Monday next. These living pictures are said to give one a better idea of modern warfare as it is waged in France than any that have gone before. They enable one to visualize clearly how that wonderful, ever advancing khaki line smashed through the elaborate and seemingly impregnable German defences in those memorable first days of July. For this alone they are worth seeing several times over, but there is more everybody who desires to assist those who are fighting our battles ought to see them, for forty per cent of the proceeds from the showing of the Somme pictures goes to the War Office and is devoted to War Charities.

Their Excellencies Lord and Lady Willingdon will attend the exhibition of these remarkable pictures on Thursday next the 14th instant, at 6-30 p.m.

Official and Personal.

Their Excellencies Lord and Lady Willingdon will leave Bombay to-morrow at 10-15 p.m., on a visit to Ahmedabad and Cambay and return on Tuesday, the 12th, at 7-50 a.m.

H. H. the Nizam of Hyderabad and Party dined at the Taj Mahal Hotel, yesterday evening.

The children of H. H. the Nizam took tea with their Excellencies yesterday afternoon.

The Hon. Mr H. S. Lawrence, the Hon. Lieut.-Colonel Jackson, the Hon. Mr. G. F. Keatinge and Mrs. Keatinge have left Government House.

Brigadier-General and Mrs. Vaughan lunched at Government House yesterday.

Sir William Maxwell, Director-General of Posts and Telegraphs, leaves Simla on the 13th instant on a tour of inspection to Calcutta and Madras.

Mr. Anderson, Member of the Railway Board, leaves Delhi for Busra on tour.

Sir Francis Stewart has resigned his seat in the Imperial Legislative Council.

Rai Hariram Grenka Bahadur, a wealthy Marwari resident of Calcutta, has been appointed Sheriff of Calcutta.

The death is announced of Lieut.-Colonel W. F. Shore, Army Remount Department, at Amballa.

DINNER AT GOVERNMENT HOUSE.

The following dined in the State Bungalow yesterday:—The Hon. Sir Stanley L. Batchelor, the Hon. Mr. Justice F. C. C. Beaman, the Hon. Sir Dinshaw Petit, and Lady Petit, the Hon. Mr. V. J. Patel, the Hon. Sardar Syed Ali el Edroos, the Hon. Shaikh Ghulamhussein Hidayatallah the Hon. Mr. Abdul Kadir alias Fakir Muhammad valad Ibrahim Khan Pathan, the Hon. Sardar Dulabawa Raisingji, the Hon. Khan Bahadur Pir Baksh walad Mian Muhammad, Brigadier-General W. Knight, and Mrs. Knight, Monsieur Robert Chaidron, Mr. S. M. Bharucha and Mrs. Bharucha, Lt.-Colonel R. Low and Mrs. Low, Mrs. Wood, Mr. T. Avery and Mrs. Avery, Major J. Loch and Mrs. Loch, Major D. A. Blair and Mrs. Blair, Lt.-Commander J. W. T. Salt and Mrs. Salt, Mr. F. W. Wilson and Mrs. Wilson, Mrs. Startin, Lt. A. B. Knight, Mr. James A. Lord, Mr. J. Wallace, Mr. E. Kenneth McKenzie and Mrs. Kenneth McKenzie, Mr. G. C. Plinston, Mr. Jehangir Dossabhoy Framji and Mrs. Framjee, Miss Worthington.

The House Party included the Hon. Mr. S. M. Fraser, Mrs. Fraser, Miss Fraser, their Excellencies and Staff.

I. C. S. APPOINTMENTS.

THREE MORE INDIANS NOMNIATED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Dec. 8.

A Press Communiqué says:—It is announced for general information that in addition to Mr. Chandulal Madhavlal Trivedi and Mr. Subrahmanya Ranganathan selected in the open competition for the Indian Civil Service held in the year 1916, the following three unsuccessful Indian candidates have been nominated under the temporary provisions of the Indian Civil Service Act, 1915, viz., Messrs. Shrimukhrao Laxmilal Mehta, Chhotalal Khushaldas Desai and Jnanankumar De.

LORD RONALDSHAY'S APPOINTMENT.

PROTEST BY THE INDIAN ASSOCIATION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Dec. 8.

Mr. Surendranath Banerjea, Secretary, Indian Association, has sent the following telegram to the Secretary of State for India:—"The Indian Association records its respectful but emphatic protest against the appointment of Lord Ronaldshay, as by his writings and speeches he has shown he is opposed to legitimate Indian aspirations, has no confidence in recent reforms and regards the oriental nations as wanting in respect and recognition for the sanctity of truth."

NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY

PASSENGER TRAINS TO BE REDUCED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Dec. 8.

On the North-Western Railway a large number of ordinary passenger trains will be taken off altogether from the 1st January. It is estimated that this reduction of passenger train services will amount to 1,80,000 miles of running per month. Early next year the mail service also will be reduced. Various postal special trains in connection with the English mail steamers at Bombay, will be abandoned including that to the Punjab. The North-Western Railway will also abandon various up and down mail trains. It is understood that all holiday and other special concessions (except those for nurses, military, school children and adult students) will be withdrawn.

DELHI, Dec. 8.

It is understood that a curtailment of the passenger train service decided upon at a recent conference of the Railway Board and the Agents of all the Railway Companies, will take effect from the 1st February next. The curtailment will probably represent about 15 per cent. of the usual service.

The Greek steamer Iossifoglu which was under restraint in the Madras harbour, has been released.

COMMERCIAL **FIAT** VEHICLES.

THE USER

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Saturday, December 9, 1916.

GOVERNMENT AND THE MUNICIPALITIES.

Some important resolutions of great public interest came up for discussion on the last day's sitting of the Bombay Legislative Council. Two of these referred to the extension of the right of local self-government on a very modest scale. The Decentralisation Commission laid down in 1909 that all municipalities in the country should have elected non-official Presidents,—a principle which must be taken as a maxim, if local self-government in this country is to be an approach to reality. The Government of India have accepted this principle, but they have illogically left the application of it to the absolute discretion of Local Governments. The Government of Bengal recently issued orders that no District or Sub-Divisional officials should become either Presidents or members of municipalities. In the Bombay Presidency, there are as many as 97 official Presidents out of a total of 153, and in view of the recommendation of the Decentralisation Commission, the non-official members of the Council might well have urged that no municipalities in the Presidency should have official Presidents, whether elected or nominated. Mr. Patel's resolution asked only for a declaration on the part of Government that no revenue officers shall stand for election as Presidents of those municipalities,—and these are not even a dozen,—which are allowed to recommend a Councillor for nomination as President by a two-thirds' majority and that where there are more than one candidate the one who secures the highest number of votes shall be appointed. Government accepted this, but qualified the concession by reserving to themselves the right, in the latter case, of appointing any other person, even a revenue officer, who may not be a candidate and refused to accept Mr. Belvi's amendment to disqualify, in accordance with the recommendation of the Decentralisation Commission, revenue officers from standing for election as Presidents even of Municipalities which can elect their Presidents by a bare majority. In connection with the debate on this subject, a reference to a small incident may not be out of place. While, in the course of his speech, Mr. Patel was reading extracts from the report of the Decentralisation Commission, containing the recommendation to which we have already referred, Mr. Curtis, the member in charge of local self-government affairs, inquired what was the date of the Commission's report. The incident is significant as throwing a flood of light on the manner in which important reports such as that of the Decentralisation Commission, which embody principles forming the basis of future developments of local self-government in the country, are treated, let alone studied, by responsible officials who are entrusted with the task of guiding that development.

Another resolution by Mr. Patel arose out of the fate of the unfortunate Hyderabad (Sind) Municipality. It will be remembered that recently the Committee of Management which has taken the place of the superseded Hyderabad Municipality applied or rather was made to apply for the appointment of a Municipal Commissioner for the city and the application was granted. Section 186A of the District Municipal Act provides that before a Municipal Commissioner is appointed for a city with a population of 100,000 or less, a two-thirds' majority of the local municipality should apply for that appointment,—the safeguard being provided obviously to ensure a sufficiently strong public support for the application. Mr. Patel contended that a Committee of Management, exercising all the powers of a superseded municipality, could, as the law stood, make an application for such an appointment, but that such a power was highly improper because it militated against the basic principle of section 186A. He urged an amendment of the Act which would remedy this defect in the law. The Government, on their side, urged that the amendment was unnecessary, because, according to their interpretation of the Act, a Committee of Management had no power to apply for the appointment of a Municipal Commissioner. So far so good,—as far as the future is concerned. But how is this interpretation of the law to be reconciled with the action taken by the Government with regard to the Hyderabad Municipality, which in face of this interpretation is indefensible? The Government, however, thought fit to take refuge in disingenuous sophistry. The Municipal Commissioner who has been appointed at Hyderabad, Mr. Chaubal said, is not a Municipal Commissioner, but a mere executive officer of the Committee of Management,—not withstanding, we must believe, the Government order of appointment published in the "Gazette," which described him as "Municipal Commissioner." But granted that this was an inadvertance, not altogether rare in Government publications, why was a Civilian Officer selected for the post on a salary quite disproportionate to the income of the municipality? And this leads to the question, asked by Mr. Pranjpye, which requires to be immediately cleared up. When the Hyderabad Municipality is restored, will this officer who is, in spite of the quibble of Mr. Chaubal, a "Municipal Commissioner" vacate his post *ipso facto*?

The most important resolution on the agenda paper was that, moved by Mr. Patel, demanding an independent inquiry into the question of public expenditure of the Presidency with a view to secure economy wherever possible. It is unfortunate that the discussion on the resolution had to be adjourned to the next session; for, if there is any subject which requires an immediate enquiry,—especially in these days,—it is that of public expenditure. Mr. Patel, whose industry as a Councillor has been highly creditable, has, however, done a public service in calling the attention of the Government to this matter, and we trust that when the subject comes before the Council in March next the Government will readily grant the enquiry.

THE INCOME TAX IN BOMBAY.

The Green Book on the income tax collected in the Bombay Presidency for 1915-16 makes interesting and informing reading. The grist brought to the governmental mill by the grinders was exceedingly satisfactory. The net amount collected was 72.62 lakhs against 68.26 lakhs in the preceding year. There was thus an increase of 4.36 lakhs, equal to 6.38 per cent., which tells us how exceedingly diligent and vigilant are the grinders. Though the tax has now been fully thirty years in operation, it has lost none of the odium attached to it, and the tax gatherers are deemed as unwelcome visitors as ever. In the mofussil especially they are received with anathemas, whether just or unjust cannot be averred. In all probability the inquisition there is of a severer character than in the city of Bombay itself, thanks to an enlightened and critical body of the customers of the Government in this respect and the Press.

The total number of assessees who poured into the State Treasury 72.62 lakhs of shining rupees and crisp notes was 66,049 against 63,180 in the preceding year. The increase was 2,869. Thus, while the number of assessees increased by 4.54 per cent the amount of the tax collected was by 6.38 per cent. We do not know whether the maxim of the Police Department, "No conviction, no promotion," prevails in the Income Tax Department. "No increase of collections, no promotion," that should be the watchword, and it would be interesting to know how many of these diligent tax-gatherers get a bonus, if not promotion. If there is an extra turn of the screw which pours the ringing rupees into the Chief Collector's box, there ought to be an extra gratuity over the regular pay of these poor wights. But, perhaps, the Government desists from showing its liberality on the ground that such a stimulant would be prone to lead to what the poorer classes of the taxpayers would naturally characterise as "Zoolum."

Classified according to the official nomenclature, the assessees and taxes yielded were as follows:—

	No. of assessees.	Amount of Tax.
1. From salaries, pensions, annuities and gratuities by the Government	5,601	4,33,444
2. Do. paid by Local authorities	1,861	86,337
3. Do. paid by Public bodies, associations and private employers (Section) 9 (1).	2,129	1,10,055
4. Do. paid by Public bodies, associations and private employers (Section) 9 (2).	14,975	7,29,974
5. Profits of Companies	370	8,29,185
6. Interest on Securities	370	5,24,976
7. Other sources of income.	41,113	41,19,507

These give 66,049 assessees with tax amounting to Rs. 68,33,478. To this have to be added arrears amounting to Rs. 4,63,826 plus penalties, etc. minus refunds, giving a final collection net of Rs. 7,26,283. Practically, the gross total collections for the year under review give 103.5 rupees as the average income per assessee. One person in every 302 of the population is an income tax assessee. Of course, we must take into consideration the classes who are exempt, namely, the agriculturists and those whose income is below Rs. 750.

The classes which contribute by far the most are the bankers, the merchants, the tradesman, the professional classes and those who live on landed property. These form 41,113 of the assessees, say 62 per cent. of the total, contributing 41.19 lakhs rupees or 60 per cent. of the total amount of the tax. The next class of the largest contributors are the joint stock companies, 370 in number paying 8.37 lakhs, equal to 12 per cent. of the total. It may not be uninteresting to compare these two classes for their share of the contribution to the tax for the two years.

	1915 No of assessees.	1914 No. of assessees.
1. Bankers, Merchants, Professional classes, &c.	41,113	38,092
2. Joint Stock Companies	370	405

The increase in No. 1 group by way of assessees is 3,021. In group No. 2 there is a diminution. The increase of the amount of the tax compares as follows:—

	1915 Rs.	1914 Rs.
1. Bankers, Merchants, Professional classes, &c.	41,19,507	36,95,100
2. Joint Stock Companies	8,29,185	9,17,032

Evidently, while trading and professional classes flourished and gave 4.24 lakhs more in 1915 than in 1914, Joint Stock Companies gave 87,847 less. This diminution may be accounted for by the after-effects of the outbreak of war. It was in 1915 that those were fully felt in the earnings. In fact 1915 was not so prosperous a year for the cotton mills and ginning factories as the current one.

Lastly, a bird's eye view may be taken of the collection of the tax in 1915 in the four important divisions of the Bombay Presidency.

	No. of assessees.	Amount of Tax. Rs.
1. Northern Division	9,342	5,63,960
2. Central Division	9,125	6,31,172
3. Southern Division	4,547	2,40,833
4. Sind	8,665	5,71,543
Total	31,679	20,27,508
Bombay City	32,578	46,89,974

It will be seen that Bombay City contributed nearly 70 per cent. of the total tax.

Notes of the Day.

The Crisis.

We have definite news to-day of the development of the situation. According to the Court Circular, Mr. Lloyd George had an audience of the King yesterday and accepted the Premiership. He was hardly likely to have done so without making fairly sure of a reasonable prospect of bringing together a workable Cabinet. And the cables amply indicate the direction in which his overtures have met with substantial success. With Mr. Asquith and his Liberal colleagues standing aside, Mr. George simply could not have dispensed with the closest co-operation of Labour if he was to carry on the Government for more than a few days, or at the most, weeks. And Labour was known to be recalcitrant. Now, however, that the Labour Party has unexpectedly decided by a majority to take part in the new Government, the most formidable obstacle in his path has been removed. It should now be possible for him to assemble a strong and capable Ministry, together with a War Council that will satisfy even his stringent standard in regard to smallness and efficiency. Mr. Asquith's co-operation as the leader of a patriotic and *bona fide* Opposition was never in doubt, and should go a long way towards ensuring Mr. Lloyd George a fair trial.

The Candidates.

The various names mentioned of the possible and probable nominees of Mr. Lloyd George for the Ministry constitute a by no means negligible combination. But here, for the moment, it must be remembered, we are in the realm of rumour and speculation, and the *fait accompli* has a way of not coinciding with the prognostications. Mr. Henderson and Lord Derby appear to be the new Premier's surest assets, and both these men command national confidence, which is more than can be said of Lord Milner. Indeed, we shall be surprised if the intention to "break away from conventionalities," with which Mr. George is credited, leads him so far as to include this pugnacious politician in the list which he will submit to the King. A proportion of the former Unionist Ministers will no doubt take office again, and in this connection the revival of Mr. Balfour's name is interesting though improbable. The new Premier is quite capable of commandeering the Lord Chief Justice for national service; and if he does, the departure from convention will be atoned for by the abounding competence of Lord Reading. The biggest "score" of Mr. Lloyd George, however, will be if he can bring back Mr. Churchill to the National Government. The ex-Lord of the Admiralty has not yet quite lived down Gallipoli, but his dynamic potentialities, if he is politically resurrected, will be second only to those of his chief.

Government Servants and Meetings.

Lord Willingdon's exposition of the Government position with regard to the question raised by Mr. Patel of Government servants attending the meetings of National Congress and the Provincial Conference, as visitors, in the Council on Thursday, inconsequential as it was, was very disappointing. This question was settled, once for all, long ago when, as a result of the correspondence in 1891 between the late Mr. Hume and the then Viceroy, it was distinctly stated by Colonel Ardagh, that Government servants were entirely free to attend the Congress as visitors. The question was unfortunately re-opened last year by the Government of Bombay by means of an ill-conceived circular. But on being reminded of Colonel Ardagh's letter by Mr. Wacha, they recognized their mistake and amended the circular to the effect that Government servants could attend the session of the last Congress without the permission of the Head of the Department. It is easy to understand Lord Willingdon's reluctance to lay down generally that Government have no objection to their servants attending other political meetings as visitors, without permission, but as far as meetings of the National Congress and the Provincial Conference are concerned the reluctance is inexplicable, especially in view of the amended Government circular issued last year,—unless it is implied that Government have some doubt as to the constitutional and legitimate character of these bodies.

India and the Empire.

We publish in another column the views of the Toronto "Globe,"—one of the most distinguished journals of the Empire,—on the position and prospects of India after the war. One of the most remarkable and hopeful manifestations of the war has been the generous and ready recognition of India's staunch adherence to the cause of the Empire on the part of the Self-governing Dominions. About two years ago, it will be recollected, they paid a warm and spontaneous tribute to the services India was rendering, and the sacrifices she had made, on behalf of the War of Liberation. That marked the beginning of a process of orientation in regard to the future place of India in the Empire which, there is reason to believe, has gone on apace. While we have no wish to over-estimate its extent, the good-will already shown by the free Dominions towards the just claims of India cannot but be a factor making for harmony when the time comes for the great inter-imperial readjustment after the war.

India's Share.

We in India cannot but endorse the complaint of the Toronto "Globe" that ridiculously inadequate information has been permitted to reach the outside world regarding the part India has played, and is playing, in this struggle. Even in England public opinion is not as well instructed as it might be in the matter. The publication of military despatches touching on Indian bravery in the field, or the occasional official statements of a more general character in Parliament, have doubtless had their use. But the man in the street has not been enabled to form a coherent conception of the full share that India has contributed to the resources, and sacrifices, of Imperial defence. Not only that but the British public has been at the mercy of a bare-faced propaganda on the part of certain notorious journals, deliberately intended to misrepresent India's attitude, and belittle her services. Did not "The Times" say, not long ago, that India had not contributed a pie to the war? And the perversions of the "Morning Post" are in a class by themselves. It is to be hoped that Government, as well as public opinion in India, will awake to the importance of affording the world fuller information about the part India is playing in the war.

LLOYD GEORGE-TORY-LABOUR MINISTRY.

ROUMANIANS EVACUATE BUKHAREST.

LLOYD GEORGE MINISTRY.

CO-OPERATION OF LABOUR PARTY.

FRIENDLY LIBERAL OPPOSITION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Dec. 7.

The formation of Mr. Lloyd George's Cabinet is progressing satisfactorily though there is no likelihood of the list being submitted to the King to-night.

It is officially stated that the Labour Party has decided by a majority to take part in the new Government. The party has also passed a resolution earnestly hoping that the Government will endeavour to settle the Irish question.

LATER.

The Court Circular announces that Mr. Lloyd George had an audience of the King to day and accepted the Premiership.

A CABINET OF SIX.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Dec. 7.

The newspapers reveal the growing feeling that Mr. Lloyd George will succeed in forming a Ministry.

It is stated that Labour generally is desirous of remaining within the Government but will demand a larger share of office.

It is understood that Mr. Lloyd George has promised the Labour Party three or more Ministerial posts, that Mr. Lloyd George desires the Cabinet not to exceed six and that other Ministers will not be members of the Cabinet. Mr. Henderson and Mr. Brace are said to be willing to serve Mr. Lloyd George and the Liberal ex-Ministers prefer to be a friendly Opposition.

DIFFICULTIES IN NEW PREMIER'S WAY.

TREND OF PARTY FEELING.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, Dec. 7.

Yesterday's developments prove the immense difficulty of recreating the Coalition.

Mr. Bonar Law's failure is regarded as definitely showing that Mr. Asquith and his Liberal colleagues refuse to join the new Ministry, but are resolved to form the Opposition. It is believed that many former Unionist Cabinet ministers will continue in office, though doubts are expressed in regard to Mr. Chamberlain.

Some anticipate that Mr. Lloyd George will break away from conventionalities and make a bold experiment in the art of Government. He is credited with the intention of bringing in Lords Milner and Reading and possibly Sir F. E. Smith and Mr. Winston Churchill.

His hardest task will be to secure the goodwill of Labour. It is stated that Mr. Henderson does not object to serve, provided the Labour Party authorises him to. There are already indications that the Labourites are divided in spite of the party's allegiance to Mr. Asquith and a growing minority believes that the Asquith Government lacked the power of quick decision, while all Labour members are impressed with the necessity of a vigorous prosecution of the war.

Mr. Fenwick, M.P., interviewed, said that the feeling in the North of England was such that a Government minus Mr. Asquith would not last for 24 hours.

FORECAST OF MINISTERIAL CHANGES.

LORD DERBY OR LORD MILNER AS WAR SECRETARY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Dec. 8.

It is thought that Lord Derby or Lord Milner will go to the War Office, more probably the former and that Mr. Balfour will take the Colonial Office, Mr. Bonar Law the Admiralty and that Sir E. Carson as Minister without Portfolio, will devote himself to the War Committee, while Mr. Montagu will remain as Minister of Munitions.

It is reported that Mr. Lloyd George has told the Labourites that there will be a real Labour Minister presiding over the new Labour Department, which will take over *inter alia* the whole of the labour work of the Board of Trade under the Munitions Act and also that the Government will control shipping and coal-mining for the duration of war. The Pensions Minister will be a Labour member.

It is also stated that he foreshadowed the mobilisation of all gardeners in the country to train and supervise unskilled labour for increased food production.

LABOUR THE PIVOT OF GOVERNMENT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Dec. 8.

Mr. Herbert Samuel has declined the invitation of Mr. Lloyd George to join the Government.

It is authoritatively stated that Mr. Asquith and his colleagues will fully co-operate with the Government in same way as Mr. Bonar Law did at the beginning of the war.

It is understood that Mr. Henderson will have a seat on the War Council and that Mr. Barnes will have an important post in the Cabinet. Three of four minor posts will be filled by Labour Members. The fact that Labour is the pivot of the Government has aroused expectations of nationalisation of railways, shipping and mines.

Mr. Lloyd George has received many congratulations, including messages from the Australian Premiers Messrs. Hughes and Holman.

BUKHAREST EVACUATED.

ALL GUNS SAVED.

ROUMANIAN ARMY INTACT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PARIS, Dec. 7.

A telegram from Petrograd states that the Roumanians have evacuated Bukharest and Ploesti.

PETROGRAD, Dec. 7.

All guns of Bukharest forts were saved and the Roumanian army is intact and retired in the most orderly fashion.

GERMANS CLAIM 12,500 PRISONERS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI Dec. 8.

The Viceroy's war telegram from the Secretary of State dated the 6th December, says:—

The Russians have had to withdraw from the height captured by them south of Jablonica in the Carpathians. The enemy continues to advance on Bukharest and Ploesti and the oilfields in the Prahova valley. They claim to have captured 12,500 prisoners.

DUTCH OPINION.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

AMSTERDAM, Dec. 7.

The "Telegraaf" says:—The fall of Bukharest will have very small influence on the general course of the events as the West front is still the decisive theatre.

ROUMANIAN OIL WELLS DESTROYED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LAHORE, Dec. 8.

A "Civil and Military Gazette" cable says:—

The "Daily Express" states the Roumanian oil wells have been destroyed and machinery removed. The Germans will require many months before they can obtain oil.

"The Times" Amsterdam correspondent quoting a German special correspondent, says that the river Arges, south-west of Bukharest would have delayed the German advance considerably, had not the Roumanians lacked time to destroy bridges.

COMMONS ADJOURNED TILL TUESDAY

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Dec. 7.

The House of Commons met to-day and immediately adjourned till Tuesday.

The sitting was the shortest on record. Although it had been announced that the sitting would be merely formal the House was crowded. The only occupants of the Treasury bench were the Liberal and Unionist whips. No ex-Minister was present. Both Sir Edward Carson and Mr. Churchill were absent from the front Opposition bench.

Mr. Gulland moved the adjournment and the Members, laughing and cheering, went into the lobby to discuss the situation.

GERMAN PRESS OPINION.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

AMSTERDAM, Dec. 7.

Discussing Mr. Asquith's resignation the "Koelnsche Volkszeitung" remarks:—"If strong men in England now come into power this will only please us, for we hope that a decision will come all the earlier."

The "Cologne Gazette" sees in Mr. Lloyd George the man of the hour and says, "So long as the England of Mr. Lloyd George is unconquered, England will remain unconquered."

MR. ASQUITH REFUSES PEERAGE AND GARTER.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Dec. 8.

The "Morning Post" says that Mr. Asquith has received a letter from the King thanking him for his great services and offering him a Peerage and the Garter. The paper adds that Mr. Asquith has declined these honours.

REIGN OF TERROR IN ATHENS

INHABITANTS FLEEING.

PROMINENT VENIZELISTS IMPRISONED.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, Dec. 7.

The Provisional Government at Salonika telegraphs:—The refugees state that terror reigns in Athens. Ten thousand inhabitants have fled to Kerathini and others are taking refuge in the Piraeus. Hundreds of Venizelists including many prominent personages, have been maltreated and imprisoned.

FRIGHTFUL EXCESSES BY ROYALISTS.

FRENCH OFFICERS IMPRISONED AT TRIKALA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

ATHENS, Dec. 7.

Information from Athens states that the Royalists have committed frightful excesses at Larissa and pillaged shops. They have behaved in a similar manner at Trikala where French officers have been imprisoned.

PIRAEUS ENTIRELY OCCUPIED BY ALLIES.

ROYALISTS CUT TELEGRAPHS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Dec. 7.

According to the latest telegrams from Athens the Allies entirely occupy the Piraeus.

Piraeus reinforced by contingents of Cretans.

The Royalists have cut the telegraphs and telephones between Piraeus and Athens.

BLOCKADE OF GREECE.

BEGINS FROM YESTERDAY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PARIS, Dec. 7.

It is officially announced that the blockade of Greece will begin to-morrow.

GREEK VESSELS IN ALLIED PORTS.

QUESTION OF PERMISSION TO LEAVE

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Dec. 7.

It is rumoured in the Marine insurance market that the Greek steamers in port anywhere in the world controlled by the Allies will be allowed to leave.

BRITISH ARMOURED CARS.

FIGHT THREE ACTIONS IN DOBRUDJA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PETROGRAD, Dec. 7.

British armoured cars have fought three actions in the Dobrudja. It was at first reported here that their commander Locker-Lampson had been wounded but this subsequently proved to be erroneous. Six petty officers are missing and it is believed that they are prisoners. None of the cars were lost.

LONDON, Dec. 7

The statement that Mr. Locker-Lampson was wounded is erroneous.

WELCOME RAIN IN MESOPOTAMIA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

DELHI, Dec. 8.

The following telegram dated, December 7th, has been received from "Eye-witness," Mesopotamia:—Thin rain fell all yesterday, the first since April, save one shower lasting five minutes on November 5th. The fall has been sufficient to lay the dust which had become an intolerable nuisance entirely obscuring cavalry and transport on the march.

HORNSEY BYE-ELECTION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Dec. 7.

Mr. Kennedy Jones has been returned unopposed for Hornsey.

CARSO FRONT.

ITALIANS REPULSE SUCCESSIVE ATTACKS.

AVIATION SHEDS AND HANGARS BOMBED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONODON, Dec. 7.

An Italian communiqué says, we repulsed two successive attacks on the Carso plateau.

Our aeroplanes bombed the aviation sheds at Prosecco and floating hangers at Trieste.

NO SEPARATE PEACE DESIRED.

IMPORTANT DECLARATION BY ITALIAN PREMIER.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

ROME, Dec. 7.

Replying in the Chamber to a Socialist pacifist resolution, the Premier proposed to postpone discussion for six months "because the Chamber could not vote in favour of premature and uncertain peace and it is necessary to avoid even the shadow of suspicion that Italy, who does not desire separate peace, is not heart and soul with the Allies. It is only by victory that we can secure peace."

Signor Boselli's proposal was accepted by 293 votes to 47.

BRITISH SUCCESS SOUTH OF SERES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Dec. 8.

The enemy is bombarding our positions round Monastir.

A fresh counter-attack against the Serbian position on the northern slopes of Sokol succeeded in carrying a portion of the recently captured height.

South of Seres the British cleared out a Turkish trench and brought back prisoners.

MACEDONIAN OFFENSIVE.

DIFFICULTIES IN ALLIES' WAY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Dec. 8.

The "Pioneer's correspondent cables:—

The "Messagero" learns from Monastir that the Bulgarian forces in Macedonia are concentrated principally at the Rehna, Prilep, Topolchani, and in the Bibuna defile they have constructed two new railways from Prilep to Topolchani and Drenoval. The Bulgars in the Prespa region number one division and are in contact with the Italians.

Owing to the Germans' inability to send reinforcements to western Macedonia, the Allies have a marked numerical superiority over the enemy. The latest message from Mr. Ward Price states the contrary. Although, he says, superior numbers are theoritically needed for attack, our offensive has been carried out by greatly inferior forces.

In answer to criticisms published here, he points out that the Allies are holding 250 miles of front of an especially difficult character, served by only two main roads.

Two single lines of railway have been built by the Allied armies, whose strength hitherto has been excessive for the mere defence of Salonika, but never nearly sufficient for big scale operations in difficult country against numerous and tenacious troops in front of them.

The objects with which we came to the Balkans are still unachieved. Serbia has to be reconquered and the connection cut between the German Empire and the rich reservoir of men and foodstuffs in Turkey, on which they have only begun to draw.

SERBIA UNDER ENEMY'S HEEL.

WIDESPREAD DISTRESS AND FAMINE

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Dec. 8.

The "Pioneer's correspondent cables:—

The special correspondent of the Paris "Journal" rowed across the Danube by night from the Roumanian shore and landed on the occupied portion of Serbia. He was met by a score of haggard figures in ragged uniforms, part of the 10,000 survivors of Serbia's original army. They live as outlaws in the mountains and harass the enemy whenever opportunity offers.

Once they descended on an occupied town and put the Austrian garrison to flight. Punitive expeditions, both Austrian and Bulgarian have failed to intimidate the raider, and the enemy has long since learned not to provoke them. One day a Serbian General landed among them from a French aeroplane, putting fresh heart into their guerilla warfare.

The correspondent conversed with one of their leaders, who told him of the atrocities, massacres and famine due to the despatch to Germany of Serbia's ample food-stuffs. The whole of this year's harvest had been requisitioned. Children were already dying for lack of food and suicides were numerous. By the end of the year there would be no bread for anyone.

He concluded with this massage "Tell our brothers at Salonika to make haste, for Serbia is at her last gasp."

SCENE IN THE DUMA.

PRESIDENT INSULTED BY A MEMBER.

CHALLENGE TO A DUEL.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

PETROGRAD, Dec. 7.

The debates in the Duma culminated in the resignation of the President, M. Rodzianko, in consequence of insult by a member of the Extreme Right, M. Markoff, who called M. Rodzianko "a babbling blackguard."

M. Markoff said that the insult was deliberate because the Duma had previously insulted high personages.

M. Markoff was suspended for fifteen sittings after most indignant speeches had been made at the unprecedented insult to the Chair.

The Duma re-elected M. Rodzianko by an overwhelming majority, but M. Rodzianko to satisfy his personal honour, challenged M. Markoff to a duel. The incident led to a reactionary display of spirit by the Extreme Right.

It is emphasised with regard to the debates in the Duma and the Council of the Empire that the critics of the Government have been animated by the determination to prosecute the war to the bitter end and complained of certain dark forces sapping the power of the Empire owing to a system of government which has produced a Cabinet destitute of united purpose.

ARTILLERY ACTIVITY IN THIEPVAL AREA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Dec. 8.

A British communiqué says, there was considerable reciprocal shelling in the vicinity of the Thiepval ridge.

ARTILLERY STRUGGLE ON MEUSE FRONT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Dec. 8.

A Paris communiqué says, on the left of the Meuse there was a lively artillery struggle in the region of Hill 304.

A FRENCH COUP DE MAIN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Dec. 7.

A French communiqué says, there is nothing to report except a *coup de main* east of Metzeral, in which we took prisoners.

BRILLIANT BRITISH RAID IN FLANDERS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Dec. 8.

A "Civil and Military Gazette" special cable says:—

The "Liberte's" correspondent at the front terms the recent British raid east of Ypres particularly brilliant. A company of scouts succeeded without artillery preparation in entering an enemy trench. They were armed only with bludgeons and knives but slaughtered the Germans wholesale and the survivors surrendered. The British went to the support trenches, destroyed six maxims, blew up a store of bombs and captured two officers and 30 men. The whole affair lasted 35 minutes and when the Germans sent up star shells the raiders were already back in safety.

The "Frankfurter Zeitung's" correspondent at the front says the British are using terrible new tanks 36 feet in length (the earlier ones were, he says, only 16 feet long) with 12-inch armour, 4-inch guns and eight maxims.

CANADIAN CASUALTIES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

TORONTO, Dec. 7.

It is officially announced that the Canadian casualties number 65,660, including 10,333 killed and 5,400 died.

ARABIA OUTRAGE.

HUNS' EXCU SE FOR PIRACY

"MISTAKEN FOR A TRANSPORT."

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8.

The German Note replying to the United States in reference to the sinking of the Arabia says that she was mistaken for a British transport.

As other indications of her being so, the submarine commander ascertained that large batches of Chinese and other coloured persons, dressed in their national costumes, were on board and he considered them as workmen soldiers, such as are used behind the enemy front. He did not see any women or children.

Amends are offered if Germany is satisfied that a mistake was made.

A serious situation may possibly develop, the American Government previously holding that such mistakes are intolerable.

HUN SUBMARINE BREMEN.

GERMANS BELIEVE IN ITS LOSS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

AMSTERDAM, Dec. 7.

The latest German opinion is that the merchant submarine Bremen was lost in the Atlantic during storms. The directors of the company owning the submarine refuse to give any information.

VESSELS SUNK.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Dec. 7.

The Greek steamer Fofo and the Spanish steamer Urbitarte have been sunk.

SPANISH STEAMER LOST IN STORM.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Dec. 7.

A telegram from Las Palmas says that the Spanish steamer Pio Mono has foundered in a storm. Thirty-nine of the crew are missing.

FRENCH GOVERNMENT.

VOTE OF CONFIDENCE PASSED BY CHAMBER.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PARIS, Dec. 7.

Subsequent to the secret session the Chamber passed a vote of confidence in the Government by 344 votes to 160.

Prior to the vote of confidence 19 orders of the day were read. M. Briand declared that in view of the explanations given at the secret session it was essential that the Government should accept only the order of the day noting its declarations on reorganisation, high command and action, and direction of war, and expressing the Chamber's confidence.

The Chamber rejected by 396 votes to 117 a motion of want of confidence.

The vote of confidence approves the Government's resolution to concentrate on the general conduct of the war and the economic reorganisation of the country under limited control and relies on the Government in conjunction with the Allies' making with redoubled energy common sacrifices and efforts indispensable to complete victory.

FRESH CALL TO COLOURS..

ALL FIT MEN UP TO 31 TO SERVE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONODON, Dec. 7.

It is officially announced that the Admiralty, the Ministry of Munitions and Army Council have agreed to secure the early calling to colours, up to the age of 31, of all fit semi-skilled and unskilled men, whose release from the controlled and Government establishments will not interfere with the output of munitions.

BRITISH TRADE RETURNS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Dec. 7.

The increase in exports during November amounted to £6,849,088 and in imports to £17,300,232, compared with November last year.

TO-DAY'S WAR SUMMARY.

Mr. Lloyd George has accepted the Premiership.

The formation of the Cabinet is progressing satisfactorily. The Labour Party has decided to take part in the Government.

It is authoritatively stated that Mr. Asquith and his colleagues will form a friendly Opposition.

The House of Commons met on Thursday and immediately adjourned till Tuesday.

According to the latest telegrams from Athens the Allies entirely occupy the Piraeus reinforced by contingents of Cretans. The Royalists have cut the telegraphs and telephones between Piraeus and Athens.

A telegram from Petrograd states that the Roumanians have evacuated Bukharest and Ploesti.

INDIAN PROBLEM IN SOUTH AFRICA.

MR. POLAK'S STATEMENT.

An entertainment was given last night to Mr. H. S. L. Polak by the Imperial Indian Citizenship Association in the rooms of the Bombay Presidency Association when Mr. H. A. Wadia presided There was a large gathering of Indian gentlemen and ladies to meet Mr. Polak, Mr. Polak was introduced to all present by Mr. Petit.

Mr. Wadia said on this occasion they all felt the loss of those great grants: Sir Pherozeshah Mehta and Gokhale, particularly during times of great stress such as these. They must all sympathise heartily with the great mishap that had fallen to Sir Ratan Tata, for there never was a greater friend of Indians in South A ca, or a more generous and more spontaneous supporter of every great and good cause. He hoped that they would all join him in conveying to Sir Ratan Tata a message of sympathy, for he had rendered great services to the Indians in South Africa They were all anxious to all know from Mr. Polak what was the present condition of their countrymen in South Africa. He was afraid the success due to the great services rendered by Mr. Gandhi there, and the support the Indians had received from Lord Hardinge, had lulled them into a sense of false security. Much had been done in the past but much remained to be done still. They had all heard of the White Man's Burden. The white man who rendered great services to Indians in other parts of the British Empire was ostracised by his countrymen in the Colonies. A white man required much courage to do his duty. India could not give power or the emoluments of office. Poor India could not give titles or honours. Poor India could only give from her poverty and her prayers for the good and prosperity of those white men who served her. Under such circumstances they could not but appreciate the great services which Mr. Polak had rendered to their countrymen in South Africa, for so many years and the speaker was glad that his presence at the gathering reminded him of the debt they all owed him. He was afraid that they had been somewhat forgetful of their countrymen in South Africa and other Colonies. Naturally they had all been absorbed in the war. Naturally their leading men devoted a great deal of their attention to self-government. There was a great deal of fizzing and froth about Home Rule. He would ask them whether they were doing all they could to carry on the great work which was carried on by the late Mr. Gokhale who sacrificed his failing health and strength, or the work which Lord Hardinge had done at the time he left the shores of India,—the great work of the emancipation of their countrymen or Indian coolies as they were called, from serfdom, degradation and disgrace. Were they realising the difficulties which lay before them to attain the place which India was entitled to by her past services in times of stress, by her present services and sacrifices, and her vast future potentialities to help in every direction to the greatness welfare, and prosperity of the Empire? Mr. Wadia then referred to what had been said by the "Round Table Group" in regard to the position of the Empire after the war. This Round Table Group had said that partnership with Great Britain was only possible with those dependencies where the British element was ruling, and that it was not possible where there were alien elements and other national ideals prevailed. Mr. Polak would tell them what was the real state of things in South Africa. He welcomed him in the name of the Association.

MR. POLAK'S REPLY.

Mr. Polak after thanking the Association for welcoming him said he would not take the welcome as a personal compliment to him, but for the services of the Indians in South Africa on behalf of their countrymen. He regretted that India could not be the same as when he saw her last for those giants had disappeared—Gokhale and Pherozeshah Mehta. He then paid an eloquent tribute to the work done by Mr. Gandhi and Mr. Nair, who had rendered a hero's services on behalf of the Indians by their self-sacrifice and zeal. The year 1911 was a memorable year, for that year signalised the stopping of further indentured labour from India. The agitation then made had resulted in the statement made by Lord Hardinge in the Imperial Legislative Council when he announced the forthcoming stopping of indentured labour. When Mr. Gokhale went to South Africa he was received with great heartiness by all Indians from one end of South Africa to another. Among the things he achieved was to make it possible for Europeans in South Africa to realise that India had better men than mere "coolies". Gokhale upheld the dignity of India. He was able to achieve the repeal of the Poll Tax on Indians in Africa. The memory of his services and of the services rendered by those martyrs in South Africa would always remain green in their memory. In 1914 came the passive resistance settlement. That settlement removed the possibility of Colonial legislation on racial lines. It secured from the Government a promise to respect vested interests and also it brought forth a new spirit. It brought also in its train many other things. When Gokhale visited there was passive resistance and there was also agitation carried on in India. Both these things had a great influence. There was also the influence of Mr. Gandhi and there was the influence of Mr. Andrews. There were also other influences, both secret and open, at work which contributed to the result, and finally came the settlement of 1914. That settlement was maintained by reason of what had happened in India and elsewhere since then.

IMAGINATION OF COLONIES STIRRED.

This settlement was synchronous with the great war and the imagination of the Colonies was stirred by the magnificent efforts of India. The effect of these services had continued up to the present day and had roused the imagination of South Africa. The Indians there also offered the services of the Indian community in any capacity that Government might employ them, and the result was that there are to-day two double companies of Indian bearers who were serving in German East Africa. These companies were composed of men,—many of whom were born in South Africa,—from South and North India. The Indians had also observed a self-denying ordinance. There was the question of Municipal franchise; with the exception of few Indians they did not possess political franchise. There were also many other grievances from which the Indian in South Africa were suffering, which the Indians had determined not to press at a time when the energies of the Government were employed in the prosecution of the war to a finish. Unfortunately there was a section of Europeans in South Africa who did not realise the services of India, or the Indian community, and who did not respect the self-denying ordinance of silence at the present moment. For instance, efforts were made to ruin the trade of Indians altogether, and thus to remove the danger of Indian competition. Mr. Polak hoped that their countrymen in South Africa would receive the help and hearty support of Indians in this country. Then there was the trouble about railway travelling; formerly this trouble was confined to the Transvaal and other parts in the north, but the trouble was spreading also in the south. Mr. Polak then contrasted the treatment and services rendered by Indians to those of a part of the Boer community, who were so disgracefully disloyal to their Sovereign. There had been considerable change of opinion now among the European community there. The speaker was tolerated to give lectures on Indians, which would have been impossible formerly as he would have been either stoned or assaulted. The present Government in South Africa was sympathetic towards Indians, but the Government might change and the new Government might not be so sympathetic towards Indians or their rights. But there were many things to be considered in their favour. There was the force of public opinion in India. There were also other factors which were under the control of Indians in this country to some extent, and he hoped that they would try and do their best to help their countrymen in South Africa. Indians could not possibly possess Imperial Indian citizenship so long as the citizenship of Indians in the outlying parts of the Empire remained undecided for ever. The rights of Indians depended upon the rights of Indians in the Colonies and other parts of the Empire. He assured the Association that he would convey the hearty welcome, which they had extended towards him out of their kindness, to his friends in South Africa.

Refreshments were then served and the gathering dispersed after spending a pleasant evening.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Dec. 8.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

Major S. M. Rikie, 64th Pioneers, is granted the temporary rank of Lieut.-Colonel while holding the temporary appointment of Assistant Quartermaster-General.

The undermentioned to be temporary Lieutenants in the Indian Medical Service:—G. A. Khan, S. K. Hattiangadi, A. B. Mistri, and R. Dutta.

The following gentlemen are appointed to the Indian Army Reserve of Officers:—

To be 2nd-Lieutenants (Infantry): O. H. Galvin, G. F. Ffrode, E. J. Purcell-Gildea, G. W. Betteridge, A. Platts.

Major A. L. F. Smith, 2nd-Rajputs, is promoted Lieut.-Colonel.

2nd-Lieutenant K. De B. Smart, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, resigns the Service.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

To be temporary Lieutenant: T. A. Thompson.

To be temporary 2nd-Lieutenants: R. Bacon-Hall, D. C. Wilson, B. B. Carstens.

To be temporary Engineers: F. W. Platts, S. S. Nickels.

COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. E. Sequeira, Assistant Collector of Customs, is transferred from Burma to Bombay and Mr. F. D. Lalkaka from Bombay to Burma.

Mr. H. S. H. Pilkington, M.V.O., Postmaster-General, 3rd grade, Bombay, was deputed on Field Service with the Mesopotamia Expeditionary Force from the 13th September 1916 to 15th October 1916 inclusive.

Mr. D. J. Muttrie, I. S. O., Presidency Postmaster, Bombay is appointed Postmaster-General, 4th Grade, Bombay, with effect from the 13th September, 1916 and to officiate in the 3rd grade from that date and until further orders.

Mr. G. W. Love, Postmaster, Lahore, is appointed Presidency Postmaster, Bombay, on probation for one year from the 15th September, 1916.

FOREIGN AND POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Captain M. H. Bickford, 38th Dogras, is appointed Assistant Inspecting Officer, Kashmir Imperial Service Troops.

Mr. P. M. Baker officiates in the Political Department as Assistant Commissioner, Hazara.

EDUCATION DEPARTMENT.

Mrs. V. Gilbertson, Inspectress of Schools, Ambala, is posted to the Delhi Province.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

The services of Mr. C. L. Dundas, District and Sessions Judge, Delhi, is replaced at the disposal of the Punjab Government.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Mr. E. M. Duggan, Executive Engineer, Bombay becomes Under Secretary, pro tempore, vice Mr. Harris.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. W. G. G. Bayly is posted as Deputy Accountant-General, Bihar and Orissa.

INDUSTRIES COMMISSION.

TECHNICAL EDUCATION IN BENGAL.

(From our Correspondent.)

CALCUTTA, Dec. 7.

At the resumed sitting of the Industries Commission on Thursday morning the Hon. Mr. W. W. Hornell (Director of Public Instruction, Bengal) was the first witness examined. In the course of his statement he submitted that if Government could continue to the development of Bengal by means other than an educational doctrinaire, opinions should not be allowed to stand in the way. He was sceptical about the capacity of an external director of industries or a bureau to detect the possibilities of a small industry. The education of people to detect for themselves would be a more reliable policy. He further said the value of apprenticeship for the training of craftsmen in India had been repeatedly urged. Large employers, notably railways, were beginning to find that technical training, which they were able to give to apprentices, required supplementing by some more effective form of general education. Continuing, he said he was in favour of a strong department of education which should develop in co-ordination the various aspects of the educational system. As regards the relative spheres of the activity of departments of education and industries he would decide on local considerations of practical convenience rather that on general principles. Sir Thomas Holland told the witness that he had heard of many educational schemes in Bengal such as the establishments of a technological institute and industrial schools, various reforms to be carried out in the Sibpur Civil Engineering College, etc., and it seemed to him (the President) that there was regular anarchy and asked the witness whether he was aware of this? Mr. Hornell said he knew that there had been certain schemes afoot since 1908 but they were not carried out. Some of them were necessarily held up by the partition of Bengal. He said the standard of matriculation in Bengal has been deplorably low.

Replying to Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy, he said commercial colleges in Calcutta would not attract the same intelligent class of students as in Bombay as there was not the same commercial community in Calcutta as in Bombay. To Sir Dorab Tata he said technical schools were apt to be a bit too theoretical.

Replying to Pandit Malaviya, he thought if compulsory elementary education was introduced the general efficiency would be raised, which would be good for industrial development.

The Hon. Rai Sitanath Ray (Banker, representing the Bengal National Chamber of Commerce and Member of the Viceroy's Legislative Council) in the course of his evidence said guaranteeing dividends for a united period was one of the best forms in which financial assistance could be given to existing or new industries. Government should not give any assistance to the enterprise which would hamper or discourage fresh private enterprises. Replying to the President he said there was a crying need for a commercial college in Bengal.

Mr. B. Heaton, (Principal, Civil Engineering College, Sibpur) suggested that the four engineering colleges at Sibpur, Roorkee, Poona and Madras should be placed under an imperial department as they would each have an imperial outlook instead of their present provincial view, and far greater use could be made of them as centres for higher industrial training.

To Sir Thomas Holland, he said a five years course was a short one to turn out a good man. Replying to Pandit Malaviya, he said one central college for imparting higher education in engineering would be sufficient at the start. They were also inclined to minimise the importance of manual training.

CALCUTTA, Dec. 8.

A good deal of expert evidence was recorded to-day by the Industries Commission, among the witnesses being Messrs. G. S. Henderson, Imperial Agriculturist, Pusa, H. E. Annet, Agricultural Chemist to the Government of Bengal, R. S. Finlow, Government Fibre Expert, Bengal, and A. C. Ghose, Superintendent of Sericulture, Bengal.

Mr. Henderson replying to Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy, said if the Sukker Barrage scheme was completed there would be much increased cultivation of American cotton in Sind.

To Mr. Low he said wheat would not displace cotton in Sind.

Mr. G. Khema, representing the Marwari Chamber of Commerce, urged for an organised system of banking which should receive full support from Government. These banks should advance loans for industrial undertakings.

Questioned by Sir Francis Stewart as to why the Marwari community which was very rich, did not start mills, witness said because the Marwaris did not understand that business and they were very much backward in commercial education. The Marwaris were very anxious for a commercial college.

FIRE IN RAWALPINDI SESSIONS COURT.

INCENDIARISM SUSPECTED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Dec. 8.

A fire broke out in the sessions court at Rawalpindi on the night of November 30th and did considerable damage, a number of judicial files being destroyed. As a result of investigation incendiarism at first only suspected, is thought to have been established and the local Government have now offered a reward of Rs. 1,000 for information leading to the detection of the offenders.

At a meeting of the Managing Council of the Girgaum District Congress Committee held yesterday evening 65 members were elected as delegates to the Lucknow Congress.

JUBBULPORE BRIBERY CASE

ACCUSED'S STATEMENTS

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

JUBBULPORE, Dec. 7.

The trial of Mr. Frere, District Traffic Superintendent, Jubbulpore, on the charge of receiving illegal gratification, was resumed to-day.

Jageshwar Prashad, of Jubbulpore, examined by Mr. Binning, said he knew Rudradatta and Mr. Frere's khansama, the second accused. Ten or eleven months ago he had accompanied Rudradatta to Mr Frere's bungalow when Rs. 200 received from Sehore, were paid to the khansama by Rudradatta in two notes of Rs. 100 each. Rudradatta spoke to the khansama about the stationmaster of Sehore also. The khansama desired the stationmaster's name to be written on a chit which Rudradatta did. The khansama took the chit and notes to the bungalow and returned in 10 minutes and said that Rs. 400 or Rs. 500 were required on the stationmaster's account. On Rudradatta's asking him the least amount the khansama after some discussion agreed to Rs. 250. Ten or fifteen days after the payment of Rs. 200 witness again accompanied Rudradatta with Rs. 250 which Rudradatta paid to the khansama in notes.

Cross-examined by Mr. Mitra witness said he did not know why money was paid. He only saw Rs. 200 paid without hearing any talk about payment or reasons therefor. The khansama said "Your work would be done to be sure." Witness knew of no special intimacy between Rudradatta and the khansama.

Questioned by the court witness further said he did not understand why the amount was paid and what was meant by "thoek kar dena" (settle everything well). Rudradatta told witness that all that was for the cancellation of the transfer.

Hiraballabh Dass, Stationmaster, Sehore, examined, said in September, 1915, he was told by Mr. Frere that witness would be transferred to Timarni or some other station on the double line. After the D. T. S. had gone to his carriage his khansama came to see witness and told him that he would be transferred to Timarni as his work was not satisfactory. Witness requested the khansama to intercede and persuade the D. T. S. not to transfer him. The khansama demanded Rs. 500 for that purpose. After this witness told the members of his club that he was asked to pay Rs. 500 otherwise he would have to go. The members advised not to pay. Witness received orders of transfer to Madanma'al on the Diwali day. He appealed against the order. He saw Mr. Frere after the cancellation of the transfer and thanked him. Anna Mukadam had sent Rs. 250 by insured post through Radradutta, son-in-law of the witness, who had seen witness before he went on leave. After the cancellation of the transfer to Madanmahal witness asked Anna Mukadam if he had sent money and he was shown a postal receipt.

Cross-examined by Mr. Mitra witness said the khansama himself asked witness for Rs. 500. He did not offer. Rs. 250 were sent without his knowledge. On returning from leave witness learnt from the people of Anna, Assistant Station Master, that the Khansama was telling them that his transfer to Madanmahal was cancelled, but that he would have soon to go to Sholapur District.

Dattatraya, Assistant Station Master of Bhirangi examined next said he was transferred from Sehore in December 1915. He had a talk with Mr. Frere's khansama regarding the cancellation of the stationmaster's transfer to Madanmahal. The khansama said if he did not pay more money he would have to go to Sholapur.

Cross-examined by Mr. Mitra witness said he remembered having told Hariballabh the day he came about his contemplated transfer to Sholapur.

Questioned by the court witness said after leaving Sehore on 22nd December he did not go again to Sehore. He left before the stationmaster went on leave. The stationmaster was not right if he said that the witness told him on his return from leave what the khansama said about his transfer.

Baburam, porter, examined gave evidence about giving Rs. 35 to the khansama for getting his transfer order cancelled.

Other witnesses gave evidence corroborating Baburam's evidence.

MR. FRERE'S STATEMENT.

JUBBULPORE, Dec. 8.

At yesterday's hearing of the bribery case several tradesmen who had dealings with Mr. Frere were examined.

Mr. Mithanlal, accountant, Allahabad Bank, produced a certified copy of Mr. Frere's account from April 1915 to June, 1916, with the Bank for about Rs. 12,000 to Mr. Frere's credit.

Mr. Frere making his statement, said he wanted to explain his financial position to show that the balance in the Bank to his credit had not unduly increased as was sought to be made out by the prosecution. It was pre-supposed that when he transferred his account from Bombay to Jubbulpore Rs. 2,000 was the only balance he could lay claim to. For the last seven years his salary was never below Rs. 600 plus travelling allowance. He could easily save more than Rs. 2,000. Even if he saved Rs. 100 monthly the savings would come to Rs. 8,000 or at least Rs. 4,000. He had more than Rs. 2,000 shewn in his Bank balance. He further observed that the prosecution had not brought out certain technicalities in railway working. He had made no adverse remarks in his inspection at Sehore as he had been only four days on the district. A graded stationmaster got his grade salary at any station irrespective of the maximum for that station. Hariballabh's objection had no meaning. The Traffic Inspector was a mere post office, and if he had not issued circulars he had ample opportunity to see the station officials. The D.T.S. knew more than the G.T.I. that the stationmaster should have been transferred. It was quite useless reporting on his railway. He told the staff clerk out of disgust that Bindeshri Prasad could be allowed to remain as well. That was why the orders of transfer were cancelled. Gangashahai should never have been sent until the final orders of the D T. S. of Jhansi were sent him in anticipation. The G. T. M. knew well that the branch line men did not care to go to main line. He was ordered to do so. All men appealed and he had arranged to send them back including Baburam. He had no control over Sholapur. He could not conceive how he could say of sending Hariballabh to Sholapur when there were 90 other stations under him. He had removed his office from his private bungalow to the proper office bungalow on practical grounds. He objected to visitors on business coming to his private bungalow. Serjeant Fare had imagined that there was a confidential report against him. He had discovered that the confidential report was about his servants. Documents bearing his signature in pen and pencil and not stamped were admitted. He had cancelled Bindeshari Prasad's transfer. As regards Sohagpur he did not tell Inspector Joshi that Sarjit Lal was unwilling to go. He told Joshi that he had executed a bond for Rs. 3,000 obtained back from Narayan Dutt on repayment. When he told Joshi that he owed nothing when he joined at Jubbulpore he meant to say that he owed nothing to any public moneylender. Narayan Dutt's loan was a private affair.

KHANSAMA'S STATEMENT.

Bachu, the second accused, said he was in Mr. Frere's service for 11 or 12 years. He never told Anna that Bindeshri Prasad would have to pay Rs. 200 for getting his transfer cancelled. He never received Rs. 200 from Bindeshri Prasad. He never told the Assistant Stationmaster or any of the staff at Sehore that even if Hariballabh's transfer was cancelled he would have to go if he did not pay more. Rudradutta never saw him nor spoke to him nor did he pay him Rs. 200 or Rs. 250 on account of Hariballabh. Rudra Dutta never spoke about Baburam. Baburam never saw him after his transfer nor did he pay him Rs. 35. He could give no reason why Anna, Rudradatta, Jogeshvar, Baburam and others had given evidence against him. They had all told lies. He did not wish to call any defence witnesses.

To-day Counsel on both sides addressed the jury.

POST-WAR REFORMS.

U. P. CONGRESS COMMITTEE'S SUGGESTIONS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Dec. 8.

At a meeting of the United Provinces Congress Committee 15 members were elected Bahadur Sapru, 15 members were elected to the All-India Congress Committee and the Hon. Dr. Sapru was re-elected President of the U. P. Congress Committee.

The Committee accepted and adopted the memorandum of 19 elected members of the Imperial Council with modifications and additions noted below:—(1) The Indian members of Executive Councils should be appointed from among persons recommended in that behalf by the elected members of the particular Legislative Council concerned; (2) not less than four-fifths of the total strength of Legislative Councils should consist of elected members and not more than one-fifth of members of Government and officials appointed by the head of the Government and there should be no nominated non-official members; (3) the Presidents and Vice-Presidents of Legislative Councils should be elected by the Councils themselves and the power to disallow questions or resolutions should rest in the President who will act in accordance with rules made by the Councils themselves in that behalf, and the power to suspend rules should rest in the Councils themselves and none of these powers should rest in the head of the Government; (4) the Indian Arms Act should be repealed; (5) adequate provision should be made in India, for the instruction and training of Indians for the Army and the Navy; (6) free and compulsory elementary education should be introduced in the whole country; (7) judicial functions and services should be completely separated from Executive functions and services.

HOME INDUSTRIES IN BENGAL.

SCHEME FOR DEVELOPMENT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Dec. 8.

There is a proposal to form in Bengal an Industrial Association to further the development of small industries. Her Excellency Lady Carmichael is greatly interested in the matter and in order to have the preliminaries settled her Excellency will meet a few leading people in Bengal at Government House on Friday, the 15th instant.

The proposed Association aims at the teaching of improved methods and assistance to the educated upper middle classes in a more organised system of production and distribution. It would also aim at mobilising all possible forces in the interests of home industries. One of the chief objects of the Association would be to carry on an educational and advertising propaganda in the interests of home industries, to create an appreciation of their products, to encourage research on the subject of past, present and possible new industries, and to give publicity to all information bearing upon them.

It is also proposed to provide a Home Industries Sale Depot in Calcutta to be run on strictly commercial lines, and also depots at other centres in Bengal.

At a meeting of the Poona District Congress Committee held on Thursday, about 100 delegates were elected to the Lucknow Congress. These include among others the Hon. Mr. Paranjpye, the Hon. Mr. Kamat, Mr. Apte, Prof. Limaye, Prof. Kanitkar, Prof. Kale, Mr. Tilak and Mr. Kelkar.

INDIA AFTER THE WAR.

CANADIAN RECOGNITION.

The "Toronto Globe" writes:—"One of the mysteries of the war is the attitude of India. Military law and a strict Press censorship have combined to deprive the outside world of information, eagerly sought, as to the part played by the great eastern dependency in this struggle, and the reflex action of this momentous world-conflict upon the minds of the Indian people. That India has generously aided the Allied cause by large contributions of men and money is disclosed from time to time in official despatches. Millions of dollars have been provided for various purposes in connection with the European campaign. The Hindus have raised and equipped the Bengal Ambulance Corps, composed entirely of Hindu doctors, stretcher-bearers, and hospital orderlies. India has also supplied hospital ships for the British wounded. Through the Indian National Congress the country has proffered aid in various ways. Indians in the early stages of the war fought in Flanders and France side by side with Canadians and Britishers. They have fought in the Far East at Tsing-Tau, in Mesopotamia, East Africa, the Cameroons, Gallipoli, and Egypt. The Indian Cavalry Corps, the finest horsemen in the world, have shown great dash and bravery. Many native soldiers from India have been decorated for bravery in the field. Side by side with these splendid tokens of India's loyalty to the British Empire are significant signs of political unrest and a more vigorous assertion of the right of India to generous treatment after the war, when proposals for the reconstruction of the fabric of Empire will be put forward.

"The war has changed India in common with European nations. It has exercised a remarkable influence on the political thought and outlook of the natives. They have given of their men and their treasure freely to aid Britain. There, as in Canada, the people know that the fight in Europe is a decisive struggle between conflicting ideals, on which hangs the fate of liberty and civilization in the western world. India has been caught up in the rushing tide of international affairs. For her it is the tide of destiny. The ramifications of this world-conflict have extended into the remotest corners of the conservative Orient. East and West have met as comrades in arms in the battle for individual and national freedom. For the West victory over Germany will bring an increasing measure of liberty and security. What of the East? The Bishop of Madras, in 'The Nineteenth Century' writes:

'People in England are apt to imagine that the great outburst of loyalty in India at the beginning of the war has put an end to political unrest, and that when the war is over we shall find ourselves in smooth waters; but that is an utter mistake. If educated Indians desired a larger share in the government of their own country before the war began, that desire will be far stronger when the war is over. All Englishmen would acknowledge that these are honorable ambitions, and that the vision of the India that is to be is a noble and inspiring ideal, and that there is nothing in this ambition or this ideal in any way inconsistent with perfect loyalty to the British Empire, or with the full and frank recognition of the fact that for many years to come the strength and efficiency of the British Government are absolutely necessary if the ideal is to be attained.'

These are timely words, and, coming from an English ecclesiastic, courageous words. It is time for Englishmen to recognize the right of subordinate nations to evolve along their own individual lines. The policy of Anglicization has failed wherever tried. It will not succeed in India. That great country, with its teeming millions of people, has earned the right to be heard in its own cause when the Imperial Council meets to discuss the future of the British Empire."

CIVILIAN COMPULSION BILL.

RATIFIED BY KAISER.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

AMSTERDAM, Dec. 7.

The Kaiser has ratified the Civilian Compulsion Bill which thus comes into force.

FOOD SCARCITY IN GERMANY.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

AMSTERDAM, Dec. 7.

During a discussion on food scarcity in the Prussian Diet it was mentioned that geese were now 150 shillings each. Much suffering during the winter was forecasted.

TEN NEW CARDINALS CREATED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

ROME, Dec. 7.

On the 4th instant the Pope at a secret consistory created ten Cardinals, all of them French or Italians. No Austrians or Germans were present as the German Cardinal Fruehwirth was to receive the red hat on the 7th instant.

SIRDAR DALJIT SINGH.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Dec. 7.

Sirdar Daljit Singh had an audience of the King to-day.

RESTRICTIONS ON IMPORT OF GOLD.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Dec. 6.

A Proclamation prohibits the importation of gold in any form except to the Bank of England and of all jewellery and silver manufactures except watches.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE

(SUNDAY EDITION.)

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TATA WORKS AND INDIAN LABOUR.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I have read with great interest the correspondence on the subject of the training of Indian labour in the Tata Works at Sakchi and there can be no doubt that you have rendered a great public service by your fearless criticism of the conditions of employment under which educated Indians have to work there.

I sincerely trust that as a result of your admirable article and the correspondence that has appeared in your columns, the Board of Directors will institute an inquiry into the allegations of unfair treatment of educated Indian employees, that have been publicly made and that they will take necessary steps to ensure that their works will become a training ground for Indians.

One cannot avoid a feeling of great disappointment when one comes to know that in an Indian concern, employing Indian capital and with such champions of education and fair treatment of Indians as Sir Dorab Tata at the helm of it, Indians should be given no chances or fair opportunities of employment. It is indeed not too much to ask that some "conscious policy" must be adopted by the Management either at Bombay or at Sakchi for the training of Indians in the processes of making iron and steel. Unfortunately the prevailing impression appears to be that in the first place we have no Indians who are conversant with these processes, and secondly, that we are absolutely dependent on Americans and others for this particular industry. Both these impressions need to be corrected. It is true that the iron and steel industry is new to India, but in spite of this fact, we possess several Indians who have specialised as mining and metallurgical experts and some of these have actually worked in steel plants in England.

The processes of making iron and steel require a knowledge of Chemistry and Metallurgy and these processes can be better understood by men who have such a training than by mere ordinary workmen. If some of these men are taken up by the Iron and Steel Co. and given fair opportunities and responsible positions, they would in their turn teach other educated Indians and so on until we shall have a large number of Indians trained in the various processes of making iron and steel. It is not suggested by Mr. Antia or any one else that the covenanted hands at Sakchi should be at once packed off to their respective homes. What is suggested and very rightly too, is that some constructive policy should be laid down by the Directors to train up educated Indians in the Sakchi Works and that Indians should be given not only good treatment but also fair opportunities. If the Management at Sakchi either refuse to take up Indians with high scientific and technical qualifications or offer them ridiculously low salaries, as is contended by your correspondents, it is tantamount to closing the door against all highly qualified Indians. Of course if the company had some "conscious policy" by which Indians could gradually rise to high positions in the Company's service then our men would be glad to begin at the lowest rung of the ladder. But it seems that the ladder for educated Indians at Sakchi has got only one rung and that too the bottom one. Is this at all fair? Besides it is not a sound principle of economics to add to your cost of production by importing foreign labour at fancy wages with accompanying disadvantages when just as efficient labour (If not more) can be obtained or trained up at home. One is reminded of the words of Sir Dorab Tata when he presided at the last meeting of the Industrial Conference in Bombay "Educate, organize, co-operate." These inspiring words of his still ring in our ears. Is it not a very melancholy reflection, Sir, that the company over which he presides has done nothing to educate Indian labour and done nothing to organize a corps of Indian steel operatives? Are our champions of industrial advancement content with mere words and advice or are they going to help their countrymen in a better and more practical way? I was greatly struck by the statement that at Sakchi locally hired Europeans and Anglo-Indians are classed as Indians. Only the Yankees would be capable of such a queer and even clever classification meant for public consumption only. But it is very difficult for us to see why the vacancies caused by the reduction of covenanted hands should not have been filled up by Indians. Granting that the Americans, Germans and others are indispensable for working the furnaces, no one would pretend to uphold that local Europeans and Anglo-Indians are equally indispensable.

If, as your different correspondents state, educated Indians who are employed at Sakchi are not treated as they ought to be, what must be the lot of the lower grades of Indian labour who have to work under such autocratic masters. If the "unpleasant disclosures" referred to by Mr. Antia are in connection with their treatment, not only the shareholders but also the public is entitled to know the exact facts and demand an explanation from the management of an Indian concern.

I think Mr. Antia would be rendering a great service to the public if he were to state clearly what these unpleasant disclosures might be and not be deterred by anybody unjustly attributing personal motives to him.

In to-day's issue Mr. J. K. Tarachand mentions Sir Dorab Tata as saying something to the effect that the policy of the company was to enforce efficiency. What has Sir Dorab to say about the instances mentioned by your correspondents on the subject in to-day's issue and what reply has he when it is publicly alleged that a number of foreigners and Anglo-Indians employed at Sakchi are men without any educational or technical qualifications. Nay, Sir, further I was told of an Anglo-Indian gentlemen without any technical qualification, who, before getting employed at Sakchi, was a book-maker on the race-course at Calcutta. He started at Sakchi on Rs. 125 per month and within two years rose to Rs. 500 a month with a fat bonus. I suppose the gentleman in question picked up his knowledge of steel making from horse-flesh.

I wonder if this is the kind of efficiency insisted upon by the management. I feel sure the public will not swallow such a remark as a reply to or an explanation of the allegations made by Mr. Antia. Indeed no explanation whatsoever has so far been offered. We hope the management will come forward with some explanation and not sleep over allegations of such a nature which, if unanswered, might reflect seriously on the policy followed by the management of the Company.—Yours, etc.

D. S. ERULKAR,
Bar.-at-Law.

Bombay, Dec. 2nd, 1916.

LOAVES AND FISHES FOR IMPORTED LABOUR.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Allow me the hospitality of your ever-ready and receptive columns to ventilate what cannot exactly be deemed a grievance, but father a disappointed hope of the employees of the Tata Iron and Steel Works, Sakchi, with a view to reach the proper authorities for proper action thereon.

This time the earnings and the profits have been phenomenal, something like 69 lakhs, out of which handsome dividends have been declared to the patient but lucky shareholders; everybody has been generously treated, and the agents have been treated generously in return; the present General Manager has been granted a bonus of a lump sum of Rs. 10,000, I understand; no doubt he deserves it. But so do the other employees in a less fortunate position, who are the real contributors to these huge earnings. Dame Rumour broke the news—the gladsome news—of the chances of a month's salary being granted as bonus to all monthly paid employees, but the actual realities broke the hope to the heart, a most disappointing fact. No mention of it has been made in the printed report, and the presumption is it will not be taken up in the general meeting of the shareholders.

It was not merely a piece of rumour spread by the mischief-loving imagination of an idle brain but a certain gentleman from Bombay brought the tidings that the agents had deliberated over the matter and had reached some sort of concensus amongst themselves as to the propriety of granting such bonus. It is heard the General Manager gave his cordial accord,—as he always is ready in a good cause,—and the accounts office was asked to calculate out the approximate expenditure involved. It amounted roughly to a lakh and a quarter, a bit less though not more.

It was something like a flea-bite compared to the fabulous sum of sixty-nine lakhs. All the employees hereabouts were full of glee and joy, down to the illiterate and ignorant coolie, getting 12 to 14 annas a day; they blessed a considerate Company, revelling in fancied security about the bonus. The better-off ones planned the best way of spending the sum during Christmas holidays, if full holidays are at all got here.

But, as I said, the hope has been broken. Why the proposal was abandoned is a mystery. Is it that the Board of Directors rejected it? Or did the agents themselves abandon it?

That such a consumption has not been reached is really unfortunate, both from an industrial and socialistic point of view. The crying need in modern industrial development is co-operation—all round co-operation—between labour and capital, and that such a point has been overlooked by such an idealist like Mr. Padshaw, passeth comprehension, at least of the outside public.

But these cranks are no new things to those who are the actual employees, seeing how local and imported labour is treated. The latter can be compared, and most appropriately too, to our heaven-born civil service for whom are meant all the loaves and fishes, while crumbs and morsels are the mead of the former. There is a system of monthly bonus to English and American labourers on the actual out-turn in the Coke Ovens, in the Steel Plant, in the Rolling Mills—but I am digressing from the subject-matter. This point will be taken on in a separate article, or rather a series of articles.

It may only be passed on with a sad reflection that a golden opportunity has been let off without making a practical and beneficient use of it.—Yours, etc.

FAIR-PLAY, M.

Sakchi, 1st December, 1916.

TATA IRON AND STEEL CO.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—At the next Extraordinary Meeting of Shareholders, among other alterations in the Articles of Association the following is to be proposed.

That dividends may be paid by cheque or warrant sent through the post to the registered address of shareholders. The Company shall not be liable or responsible for any cheque or warrant lost in transmission for any dividend lost to the member or person entitled thereto by the forged endorsement of any cheque or warrant or the fraudulent recovery thereof by any other means.

Was anything more preposterous ever proposed? I do hope the shareholders will oppose such a proposal; but even if it is passed I don't think it would be binding on the shareholders and no Court of Law would ever tolerate such a one-sided resolution, which is not equitable.

I charitably suppose that this proposal has been inserted by some busybody without the knowledge of the Chairman of the Board. Sir Dorab J. Tata, who with his sense of justice and common sense would not be a party to such an inequitable if not illegal proposal.—Yours, etc.,

EQUITY.

Bombay, Dec. 4, 1916.

OUTLOOK IN INDIA.

INTERVIEW WITH SIR KRISHNA GUPTA

Just before Sir Krishna Govind Gupta left for India, he was interviewed by a representative of the "Manchester Guardian."

Questioned first as to the prevalent feeling in India, Sir Krishna said that, while there was no serious unrest, it was undeniably true that there existed a good deal of doubt and mistrust, coupled with a somewhat despairing expectation. Why was it that, amid the widespread discussion of Imperial reconstruction after the war, India was so frequently left out, or, at best, referred to only in the briefest and vaguest terms?

In the early stages of the war, and while a large Indian contingent remained on the western front, the value of the services rendered to the Empire by India was everywhere insisted upon. Public men, from the Prime Minister and Mr. Bonar Law downwards, used language which implied an unmistakable intention. The response of India to the call of the paramount Power seemed to be accepted as an unanswerable argument for a new and more generous method of treatment. India, it was assumed, must in future be a partner and not merely a subject member of the Empire.

PRESS AND DEFENCE ACTS.

Naturally expectation was aroused in India. The loyalty of the princes and people, the valour of the Indian troops, had been tested. Surely India could henceforward be trusted, and her affairs administered in a spirit more consonant with the speeches of leading statesmen in England? On the contrary, however, what the public in India saw was that the hand of the Executive was heavier than before. The Press Acts and the Arms Act were being enforced with the utmost severity. Under the Defence of India Act the summary powers of the Administration were employed in the raiding of private houses and the internment or deportation of persons who, for one reason or another, are suspected by or are obnoxious to the authorities. It was noteworthy, that during the past two years this severity was not directed only against active members of Hindu organisations. The Mohammedan community, once treated as though it had almost a monopoly of loyalty to the Government, was suffering in a marked degree. Its papers had been suppressed and some of its ablest leaders interned.

This state of affairs, Sir Krishna explained, added immensely to the existing difficulties of all moderate reformers, and all the constitutional leaders, both Hindu and Mohammedan. The Nationalist movement, as was well known, had an extremist section which was only too ready to rebel against the leadership of those who had directed the Indian National Congress and the Moslem League, and whose efforts had been exerted to keep the modern political movement in constitutional channels. But what was the position of these men to-day? They were taunted with the importence of their attempts to influence the Government, and the danger was that the reform organisations which had been built up by the elders might be captured by the extremists.

What, then, Sir Krishna was asked, can or should be done?

TWO URGENT REFORMS.

There were two things, he replied, which were of special urgency. First, there could be no real progress towards the solution of the Indian problem until the question of military service and responsibility had been faced. The whole people was humiliated by the continued refusal of the Government to open the army to the educated classes of India. The question was not met by the holding out of possible careers to members of the aristocracy. The whole of India in this great crisis had shown herself worthy of trust, and trust was the only safe and righteous policy.

Secondly, Sir Krishna urged, the Secretary of State and the Viceroy should be empowered to make some considered statement of Imperial policy in relation to India after the war. No responsible party of body in India was making extravagant demands. The difficulty was, and the great peril of the situation, that nothing whatever had been said, no hint had been given, of what was intended. India did not know what to expect, and she could not be blamed for fearing that, as too often in the past, her interests and her cause might suffer injury and neglect. The future of the Dominions in the Imperial system was a subject of constant discussion but the people of India could not be encouraged by such discussion. Recent history showed that a future in which the affairs of India were subject to the influence of colonial opinion—that is to the opinion of British Dominions from which Indians were debarred—might well be no advance upon the present.

The times are critical, but, Sir Krishna Gupta holds, India provides England with a magnificent opportunity of making the future not merely secure but glorious.

THE TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Anent your correspondent "Insulator's" grievances of Telegraph overwork and excessive strain which were fully ventilated in your columns, I would like to know of the higher authorities of the Telegraph Department as to why the Department is busy now at this time advertising for clerks to cope with the work instead of calling in the aid of non-departmental telegraphists as was the case in the olden days long before the advent of the military telegraphists into the Department when the services of the former were dispensed with for the latter.

Since hundreds of military Telegraphists were reverted to their military duties the attention of the responsible heads of the department should have naturally been turned towards those non-departmental telegraphists who could materially assist the work of the department in this hour of strain and overwork and this the department in turn can efficiently avoid further hardships of the over worked staff and regain public confidence once again.—Yours, etc.

"SOUNDER."

SALLE FRANCAISE.

WELCOME TO PROF. PELTIER.

A gathering of the members of the Salle Francaise was held at Thoburn House, Apollo Bunder on Saturday last. It was made the occasion of according a hearty welcome to its founder, M. Louis Peltier, who had gone to France to join the colours in August 1914, and who had returned to Bombay after an absence of twenty-six months. M. H. Martin, Consul for France, kindly presided.

The programme of the evening was opened by an address in French verse, welcoming back Prof. Peltier, which had been composed specially for the occasion by M. J. N. Shopkeeper. It was printed on illuminated paper, read and presented by the author to Prof. Peltier.

M. le Principal J. N. Fraser, on behalf of the members of the Salle Francaise, thanked Mlle. C. DaCunha and M. J. Levi for the fostering care and whole-hearted devotion with which they had carried on the good work of the Salle Francaise in the face of many difficulties and adverse circumstances He then presented them with addresses printed on illuminated paper in appreciation of their conspicuous zeal and disinterested services to the Salle Francaise and the French cause.

Prof. L. Peltier thanked the members one and all, for the welcome they had accorded to him and expressed his proud satisfaction at the fact that the institution had been kept alive and had continued to do its useful work during his absence. He announced that the services of those members who had contributed to keep the Salle Francaise would live up to its past and endhad not failed to receive official recognition at the hands of the Alliance Francaise which, at his instance, had handed him medals and diplomas to be presented to those members who had rendered services to the institution. He said that the Salle Francaise would live up to its past and endeavour to represent actively all the French societies the aims of which are to make France better known and loved in the world, "centre de ralliement." He drew the attention of the audience to the new feature added to the Salle Francaise, viz the Touring Club de France, which had been started with the aim of making travelling in France pleasant and comfortable to all its members who intended to visit the battle-fields or the many beautiful spots in France after the war. He briefly set forth the advantages that accrued from the ordinary meetings at the Salle the mottoes of which were "A la bon enfant" and "Qui se devoue, plus jouit" and at which a spirit of "camaraderie afable et discrete" prevailed among its members. He added that more members were needed to enable the Salle Francaise to continue its career of usefulness in a vigorous manner. He announced that he had received a cheque for Rs. 100 from M. Rosenthal, to whom the best thanks of the Salle Francaise were due for the generous help and he hoped that other members would follow suit. In conclusion, he thanked M. H. Martin for having kindly responded to his invitation and consented to preside over the meeting and expressed a hope that he might be pleased to continue to extend the same patronage to the Salle Francaise and thus assist and promote the cause of the French language.

M. H. Martin then distributed the medals and diplomas to M. J. V. Levi. Mme. J. Sharp, Mlle. C. DaCunha, M. le Principal J. N. Fraser, M. P. R. Chichgar, M. V. G. Rao, and M. B. V. Dalal.

In the intervals of the speeches, an interesting programme of musice was gone through. M. M. B. Casinath played on the violin his own "Meditations," which he had dedicated to H. E. the Governor of Bombay and Lady Willindgon and Tschaikowsky's "Chanson Triste", accompanied by Mlle. E. Morgan. M. S. Misrahi, with his wonted verve and delivery, declaimed Coquelin Cadet's "L'Employee du Ministere." Mr. E. W. Gautray, who was well accompanied by Mrs. H Wood, sang "Les Voix des Chenes" but refused the insistent demand of the audience for an encore. Mlle. C. Grant recited in pure French accents Georges Voyer's "Le Vent." Mlle. M. Bland played on the piano Sibelius's "Caprice."

The proceedings were terminated by the playing of "La Marseillaise" followed by "God Save the King."

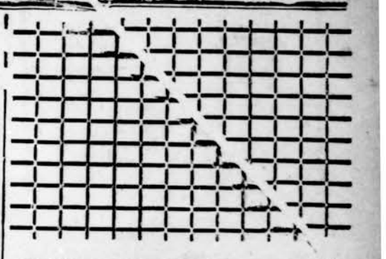
STATE MANAGEMENT OF RAILWAYS.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Any discussion of State Management of Railways that does not take proper account of the partiality of the Railway Board to the railway companies will surely prove sterile. Your correspondent, Congresswala No. 2, has therefore acted wisely in emphasising the fact that "the Railway Board is the most serious obstacle to the abolition of company management." The letter of the Board inviting opinions of the Chambers of Commerce professes to be an impartial document, showing both sides of the case for State versus Company Management of railways, but it is far from a fair representation of the case. It ignores those points on which Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoolah and the other national representatives of India base their contention for the construction and management of all railways by the State. At the same time, it gives undue prominence to, and lays much stress on, the imaginary advantages of company management on which the selfish advocates of company management base their contention. The Board appears to be anxious to anyhow shut out proper discussion of the question, and restricts the liberties of those whose opinions are invited to the points specified in its letter. It is remarkable that the letter devotes more than seven paragraphs to set out the alleged defects of State Management and to support the imaginary superiority of company management. It is also remarkable that the same letter disposes of in a few curt lines all that can be said in favour of State Management.

Having proved the professed impartiality of the Board's letter, and having shown its actual partiality to the companies, I leave it to your abler correspondents to vigorously carry on the discussion so that India may not be again sacrificed to the companies as she was sacrificed in 1881.—Yours, etc.,

S. R. K.



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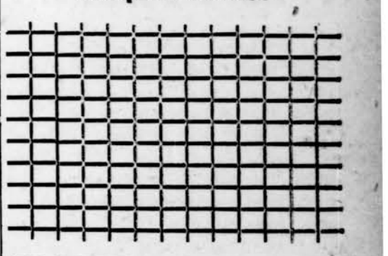

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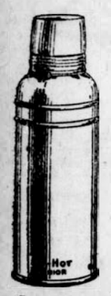

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EXTRA MEETINGS.

FIRST EXTERA MEETING.

Saturday, 16th December, 1916.

THE WINTER PLATE.—Winner Rs. 3,000; second Rs. 1,000; third Rs. 500. A High Weight Handicap for Horses in the 2nd Division.—Distance.—About 6 furlongs.

THE LEICESTER PLATE.—Winner Rs. 1,500; second Rs. 500; third Rs. 300. A High Weight Handicap for Horses in the 3rd Division.— Distance.—5 furlongs (Straight.)

THE REDCAR PLATE.—Winner Rs. 1,500; second Rs. 500; third Rs. 300. A High Weight Handicap for Horses in the 3rd Division.—Distance.—1 mile.

THE MODERATE PLATE.—Winner Rs. 1,500; second Rs. 500; third Rs. 300. For Arabs which have not won a flat race value Rs. 1,500 or over since 31st March 1914. W. A. reduced 14 lbs. Penalties.—Winners since 31st March 1914, of a flat race once, 4 lbs.; twice 7 lbs; oftener 12lbs. Winners since the above date of flat races of the aggregate value of Rs. 3,000 or over 4lbs; of Rs. 4,000 or over 7lbs; Rs. 6,000 or over 12lbs; in addition to the above penalties.—Allowances.—Ponies 14 hands and under, 4lbs. Maidens, 5lbs.—Distance.—About 7 furlongs. (1 mile scale.)

THE TULSI PLATE.—Winner Rs. 1,500; second Rs. 500; third Rs. 300. For Arab Ponies 14 hands and under, which have not won a flat race value Rs. 1,500 or over since 31st March 1914. Ponies 14 hands to carry 9st 12lbs. W. I. Allowances.—Ponies which have not since 31st March 1914, won a flat race value Rs. 1,200 or over, 7lbs; Rs. 1,000 or over, 12lbs; Rs. 700 or over 16 lbs. Maidens 21lbs. (not accumulative.)—Distance.—About 6 furlongs.

THE TEHERAN PLATE.—Division I.—Winner Rs. 1,000; second Rs. 300; third Rs. 200. Division II (if any)—Winner Rs. 750; second Rs. 200; third Rs. 100. A High Weight Handicap for Arabs in the 3rd Division.—Distance.—About 6 furlongs.

ENTRY.

For races advertised as Rs. 3,000 to the Winner Rs. 30.
For races advertised as Rs. 1,500 to the Winner Rs. 15.
For races advertised as Rs. 1,000, or under to the Winner, Rs. 10.

To close 4 p.m. **Monday, 11th December**, with Rs. 20 in addition for races advertised as Rs. 3,000 to the Winner, and Rs. 10 in addition for races advertised as Rs. 1,500 to the Winner, and Rs. 5 in addition for races advertised as Rs. 1,000 or under, to the Winner if not struck out by 4 p.m. Thursday, 14th December, 1916.

N.B.—Handicaps for this day will be published by 8 a.m. on Thursday, 14th December 1916, at the Race Course, Mahaluxhmi. A winner of a handicap after the publication of weights, 7lbs extra.

SECOND EXTRA MEETING.

Saturday, 23rd December, 1916.

THE X'MAS PLATE.—Winner Rs. 3,000; second Rs. 1,000; third Rs. 500. A High Weight Handicap for Horses in the 2nd Division.—Distance.—1 mile.

THE CHESTER PLATE.—Winner, Rs. 3,000; second Rs. 1,000; third Rs. 500. A High Weight Handicap for Horses in the 2nd Division.—Distance.—5 furlongs (straight.)

THE STOCKTON PLATE.—Winner Rs. 1,500; second Rs. 500; third Rs. 300. A High Weight Handicap for Horses in the 3rd Division.—Distance.—About 6 furlongs.

THE DECEMBER PLATE.—Winner, Rs. 2,000; second Rs. 700; third Rs. 300. For Arabs which have not won a flat race value Rs. 2,000 or over since 31st March 1914. W. A. reduced 14lbs. Penalties.—Winners since 31st March 1914, of a flat race value Rs. 1,500 or over once, 4lbs; twice 7lbs; oftener 12lbs. Winners since the above date of flat races of the aggregate value of Rs. 4,000 or over 4lbs; of Rs. 6,000 or over 7lbs; Rs. 8,000 or over 12lbs; in addition to the above penalties. Allowances.—Ponies 14 hands and under, 4lbs. Maidens 5lbs.—Distance.—1 mile.

THE ELPHINSTONE PLATE.—Winner. Rs. 1,500; second, Rs. 500; third, Rs. 300. A High Weight Handicap for Arab Ponies 14 hands and under in the 2nd Division.—Distance—5 furlongs (straight).

THE BYCULLA PLATE.—Division I.—Winner, Rs. 1,000; second, Rs. 300 third, Rs. 200. Division II (if any)—Winner, Rs. 750; second, Rs. 200; third, Rs. 100. A High Weight Handicap for Arabs in the 3rd Division.—Distance—1 mile.

ENTRY.

For races advertised as Rs. 3,000 to the winner, Rs. 30.
For races advertised as Rs. 2,000 to the winner, Rs. 20.
For races advertised as Rs. 1,500 to the winner, Rs. 15.
For races advertised as Rs. 1,000, or under, to the winner, Rs. 10.

To close 4 p.m., Friday, 15th December, with Rs. 20 in addition for races advertised as Rs. 3,000 to the winner, and Rs. 10 in addition for races advertised as Rs. 2,000 or Rs. 1,500 to the winner, and Rs. 5 in addition for races advertised as Rs. 1,000, or under, to the winner, if not struck out by 4 p.m., Thursday, 21st December, 1916.

N.B.—Handicaps for this day will be published by 8 a.m., on Thursday, 21st December, 1916, at the Race Course, Mahaluxhmi. A winner of a handicap after the publication of weights, 7lbs.. extra.

THIRD EXTRA MEETING.

Monday, 1st January, 1917.

THE NEW YEAR PLATE.—Winner, Rs. 4,500; second, Rs. 1,500; third, Rs. 750. A High Weight Handicap for Horses.—Distance—about 6 furlongs.

THE BRIGHTON PLATE.—Winner, Rs. 3,000; second, Rs. 1,000; third, Rs. 500. A High Weight Handicap for Horses in the 2nd Division.—Distance—about 7 furlongs.

THE RIPON PLATE.—Winner, Rs. 1,500; second, Rs. 500; third, Rs. 300. A High Weight Handicap for Horses in the 3rd Division.—Distance 1 mile.

THE BANDRA PLATE.—Winner, Rs. 1,500; second, Rs. 500; third, Rs. 300. A High Weight Handicap for Arabs in the 2nd Division.—Distance—about 7 furlongs.

THE VIRAR PLATE.—Winner, Rs. 1,500; second, Rs. 500; third, Rs. 300. A High Weight Handicap for Arab Ponies 14 hands and under in the 2nd Division.—Distance—about 6 furlongs.

THE BHULESHWAR PLATE.—Division I.—Winner, Rs. 1,000; second, Rs. 300; third, Rs. 200. Division II.—(if any)—Winner, Rs. 750; second, Rs. 200; third, Rs. 100. A High Weight Handicap for Arabs in the 3rd Division.—Distance 5 furlongs (straight).

ENTRY.

For races advertised as Rs. 4,500 to the winner, Rs. 45.
For races advertised as Rs. 3,000 to the winner, Rs. 30.
For races advertised as Rs. 1,500 to the winner, Rs. 15.
For races advertised as Rs. 1,000, or under, to the winner, Rs. 10.

To close 4 p.m., Tuesday, 19th December, with Rs. 30 in addition for races advertised as Rs. 4,500 to the winner, Rs. 20 in addition for races advertised as Rs. 3,000 to the winner, Rs. 10 in addition for races advertised as Rs. 1,500 to the winner, and Rs. 5 in addition for races advertised as Rs. 1,000 or under to the winner if not struck out by 4 p.m., Friday, 29th December, 1916.

N.B.—Handicaps for this day will be published by 8 a.m., on Friday, 29th December, 1916, at the Race Course, Mahaluxhmi. A winner of a handicap after the publication of weights, 7lbs. extra.

FOURTH EXTRA MEETING.

Saturday, 6th January, 1917.

THE LINGFIELD PLATE.—Winner, Rs. 3,000; second, Rs. 1,000; third, Rs. 500. A High Weight Handicap for Horses in the 2nd Division.—Distance—1½ miles.

THE LEWES PLATE.—Winner, Rs. 1,500; second, Rs. 500; third, Rs. 300. A High Weight Handicap for Horses in the 3rd Division.—Distance—1¼ miles.

THE CARLISLE PLATE.—Winner, Rs. 1,500; second, Rs. 500; third, Rs. 300. A High Weight Handicap for Horses in the 3rd Division.—Distance—about 6 furlongs.

THE MARINE LINES PLATE.—Winner. Rs. 2,000; second, Rs. 700; third, Rs. 300. A High Weight Handicap for Arabs.—Distance—1 mile.

THE SANTA CRUZ PLATE.—Winner, Rs. 2,000; second, Rs. 700; third, Rs. 300. A High Weight Handicap for Arab Ponies 14 hands and under.—Distance—about 6 furlongs.

THE NOVICE PLATE.—Division I.—Winner, Rs. 1,000; second, Rs. 300; third, Rs. 200. Division II.—(if any)—Winner, Rs. 1,000; second, Rs. 300; third, Rs. 200. For Arab ponies 14 hands and under landed on or since 1st July, 1916, direct from the country of foaling. 14 hands to carry 8st. 12lbs. W. I.

N.B.—Landing Allowance clause, in General Conditions, does not apply.

Penalties.—Winners, once 7lbs., twice, 10lbs., oftener, 14lbs.—Distance—5 furlongs (straight).

ENTRY.

For races advertised as Rs. 3,000 to the winner, Rs. 30.
For races advertised as Rs. 2,000 to the winner, Rs. 20.
For races advertised as Rs. 1,500 to the winner, Rs. 15.
For races advertised as Rs. 1,000, or under, to the winner, Rs. 10.

To close 4 p.m., Saturday, 30th December, with Rs. 20 in addition for races advertised as Rs. 3,000 to the winner, Rs. 10 in addition for races advertised as Rs. 2,000 or Rs. 1,500 to the winner, and Rs. 5 in addition for races advertised as Rs. 1,000 or under, to the winner, if not struck out by 4 p.m., Thursday, 4th January, 1917.

N. B.—Handicaps for this day will be published by 8 a.m., on Thursday, 4th January, 1917, at the Race Course, Mahaluxhmi. A winner of a handicap after the publication of weights, 7lbs. extra.

FIFTH EXTRA MEETING.

Saturday, 13th January, 1917.

THE ASCOT PLATE.—Winner, Rs. 4,500; second, Rs. 1,500; thrd, Rs. 750. A High Weight Handicap for Horses.—Distanct—1 mile.

THE MANCHESTER PLATE.—Winner, Rs. 3,000; second, Rs. 1,000; third, Rs. 500. A High Weight Handicap for Horses in the 2nd Division.—Distance—5 furlongs (straight).

THE ROCKHAMPTON PLATE.—Winner, Rs. 1,500; second, Rs. 500; third, Rs. 300. A High Weight Handicap for Horses in the 3rd Division.—Distance—about 6 furlongs.

THE MALAD PLATE.—Winner, Rs. 1,500; second, Rs. 500; third, Rs. 300. A High Weight Handicap for Arabs in the 2nd Division.—Distance—1¼ miles.

THE ANDHERI PLATE.—Winner, Rs. 1,500; second, Rs. 500; third, Rs. 300. A High Weight Handicap for Arab Ponies 14 hands and under in the 2nd Division.—Distance—about 6 furlongs.

THE PRONGS PLATE.—Division I.—Winner, Rs. 1,000; second, Rs. 300; third, Rs. 200. Division II—(if any)—Winner, Rs. 750; second, Rs. 200; third, Rs. 100. A High Weight Handicap for Arabs in the 3rd Division.—Distance about 7 furlongs.

ENTRY.

For races advertised as Rs. 4,500 to the winner, Rs. 45.
For races advertised as Rs. 3,000 to the winner, Rs. 30.
For races advertised as Rs. 1,500 to the winner, Rs. 15.
For races advertised as Rs. 1,000, or under, to the winner, Rs. 10.

To close 4 p.m., Monday, 8th January, with Rs. 30 in addition for races advertised as Rs. 4,500 to the winner, Rs. 20 in addition for races advertised as Rs. 3,000 to the winner, Rs. 10 in addition for races advertised as Rs. 1,500 to the winner, and Rs. 5 in addition for races advertised as Rs. 1,000 or under, to the winner, if not struck out by 4 p.m., Thursday, 11th January, 1917.

N.B.—Handicaps for this day will be published by 8 a.m., on Thursday, 11th January, at the Race Course, Mahaluxhmi. A winner of a handicap after the publication of weights, 7lbs. extra.

SIXTH EXTRA MEETING.

Wednesday, 17th January, 1917.

THE SANDOWN PLATE.—Winner, Rs. 3,000; second, Rs. 1,000; third Rs. 500. A High Weight Handicap for Horses in the 2nd Division.—Distance—1¼ miles.

THE WOLVERHAMPTON PLATE.—Winner, Rs. 1,500; second, Rs. 500; third, Rs. 300. A High Weight Handicap for Horses in the 3rd Division.—Distance—1 mile.

THE CHARNI ROAD PLATE.—Winner, Rs. 2,000; second, Rs. 700; third, Rs. 300. A High Weight Handicap for Arabs.—Distance 1¼ miles.

THE TANSA PLATE.—Winner, Rs. 2,000; second, Rs. 700; third, Rs. 300. A High Weight Handicap for Arab ponies 14 hands and under.—Distance—1 mile.

THE CHURCH GATE PLATE.—Winner, Rs. 1,500; second, Rs. 500; third, Rs. 300. A High Weight Handicap for Arab ponies 14 hands and under in the 2nd Division.—Distance—5 furlongs (straight).

THE MUSCAT PLATE.—Division I.—Winner, Rs. 1,000; second, Rs. 300; third, Rs. 200. Division II—(if any)—Winner, Rs. 1,000; second, Rs. 300; third, Rs. 200. For Arabs landed on or since 1st July, 1916, direct from the country foaling. W.A. reduced 6lbs. (Landing Allowance Clause in General Conditions does not apply). Allowance—Ponies 14 hands and under, 4lbs. Penalties.—Winners once 7lbs., twice 10lbs., oftener 14lbs.—Distance—About 6 furlongs.

ENTRY.

For races advertised as Rs. 3,000 to the winner, Rs. 30.
For races advertised as Rs. 2,000 to the winner, Rs. 20.
For races advertised as Rs. 1,500 to the winner, Rs. 15.
For races advertised as Rs. 1,000, or under, to the winner, Rs. 10.

To close 4 p.m., Friday, 12th January, with Rs. 20 in addition for races advertised as Rs. 3,000 to the winner, Rs. 10 in addition for races advertised as Rs. 2,000 or Rs. 1,500 to the winner, and Rs. 5 in addition for races advertised as Rs. 1,000 or under, to the winner, if not struck out by 4 p.m., Monday, 15th January, 1917.

N.B.—Handicaps for this day will be published by 8 a.m., on Monday, 15th January, 1917, at the Race Course, Mahaluxhmi. A winner of a handicap after the publication of weights, 7lbs. extra.

SEVENTH EXTR MEETING.

Saturday, 20th January, 1917.

THE EPSOM PLATE.—Winner Rs. 4,500; second Rs. 1,500; third Rs. 750. A High Weight Handicap for Horses.—Distance 5 furlongs. (Straight).

THE YORK PLATE.—Winner Rs. 3,000; second Rs. 1,000; third Rs. 500. A High Weight Handicap for Horses in the 2nd Division.—Distance.—About 6 furlongs.

THE BATHURST PLATE.—Winner Rs. 1,500; second Rs. 500; third Rs. 300. A High Weight Handicap for Horses in the 3rd Division.—Distance.—1½ miles.

THE AINTREE PLATE.—Winner Rs. 1,500; second Rs. 500; third Rs. 300. A High Weight Handicap for Horses in the 3rd Division.—Distance.—5 furlongs. (Straight).

THE HARBOUR PLATE.—Winner Rs. 1,500; second Rs. 500; third Rs. 300. A High Weight Handicap for Arabs in the 2nd Division.—Distance.—About 6 furlongs.

THE SION PLATE.—Division I.—Winner Rs. 1,000; second Rs. 300; third Rs. 200. Division II (if any)—Winner Rs. 750; second Rs. 200; third Rs. 100. A High Weight Handicap for Arabs in the 3rd Division.—Distance—1¼ miles.

ENTRY.

For races advertised as Rs. 4,500 to the Winner Rs. 45.
For races advertised as Rs. 3,000 to the Winner Rs. 30.
For races advertised as Rs. 1,500 to the Winner Rs. 15.
For races advertised as Rs. 1,000, or under to the Winner Rs. 10.

To close 4 p.m. **Monday, 15th January**, with Rs. 30 in addition for races advertised as Rs. 4,500 to the winner Rs. 20 in addition for races advertised as Rs. 3,000 to the winner Rs. 10 in addition for races advertised as Rs. 1,500 to the winner, and Rs. 5 in addition for races advertised as Rs. 1,000 or under to the winner if not struck out by 4 p.m. Friday 19th January with Rs. 20 in addition for races advertised as Rs. 3,000 to the Winner, Rs. 10 in addition for races advertised as Rs. 2,000 or 1,500 to the Winner, and Rs. 5 in addition for races advertised as Rs. 1,000 or under, to the Winner, if not struck out by 4 p.m. Monday 22nd January 1917.

N. B.—Handicaps for this will be published by 8 a.m. on Monday, 22nd January, 1917, at the Race Course, Mahaluxmi. A Winner of a handicap after the publication of weights 7lbs extra.

NINTH EXTRA MEETING.

Saturday, 27th January 1917.

THE MELBOURNE PLATE.—Winner Rs. 4,500; second Rs. 1,500; third Rs. 750. A High Weight Handicap for horses.—Distance —1¼miles.

THE AYRSHIRE PLATE.—Winner Rs. 3,000; second Rs. 1,000; third Rs. 500. A High Weight Handicap for horses in the 2nd Division.—Distance.—About 6 furlongs.

THE ELEPHANTA PLATE.—Winner Rs. 1,500; second Rs. 500; third Rs. 300. A High Weight Handicap for horses in the 3rd Division.—Distance.—5 furlongs (Straight.)

THE CYPRUS PLATE.—Winner Rs. 2,000; second Rs. 700; third Rs. 300. A High Weight Handicap for Arabs.—Distance.—About 7 furlongs.

THE MAHIM PLATE.—Winner, Rs. 1,500; second Rs. 500; third Rs. 300. A High Weight Handicap for Arab ponies 14 hands and under in the 2nd Division.—Distance.—1 mile.

THE PAREL PLATE.—Division I.—Winner Rs. 1,000; second Rs. 300; third Rs. 200. Division II (if any)—Winner Rs. 750; second Rs. 200; third Rs. 100. A High Weight Handicap for Arabs in the 3rd Division.—Distance.—About 6 furlongs.

ENTRY.

For races advertised as Rs. 4,500 to the winner, Rs. 45.
For races advertised as Rs. 3,000 to the winner, Rs. 30.
For races advertised as Rs. 2,000 to the winner, Rs. 20.
For races advertised as Rs. 1,500 to the winner, Rs. 15.

EIGHTH EXTRA MEETING.

Wednesday, 24th January 1917.

THE NEWMARKET PLATE.—Winner Rs. 3,000; second Rs. 1,000; third Rs. 500. A High Weight handicap for horses in the 2nd Division.—Distance.—1 mile.

THE KEMPTON PLATE.—Winner Rs. 3,000; second Rs. 1,000; third Rs. 500. A High Weight Handicap for Horses in the 2nd Division.—Distance.—5 furlongs (Straight.)

THE QUEENSLAND PLATE.—Winner Rs. 1,500; second Rs. 500; third Rs. 300. A High Weight Handicap for Horses in the 3rd Division.—Distance.—About 6 furlongs.

THE BELLASIS PLATE.—Winner Rs. 1,500; second Rs. 500; third Rs. 300. A High Weight Handicap for Arabs in the 2nd Division.—Distance 1½ miles.

THE LAMINGTON PLATE.—Winner Rs. 2,000; second Rs. 700; third Rs. 300. A High Weight Handicap for Arab ponies 14 hands and under.—Distance.—About 6 furlongs.

THE BUSHIRE PLATE.—Division I.—Winner Rs. 1,000; second Rs. 300; third Rs. 200. Division II (if any)—Winner Rs. 1,000; second Rs. 300; third Rs. 200. For Arab Ponies 14 hands and under landed on or since 1st July, 1916, direct from the country of foaling. 14 hands to carry 8st 12lbs. W.I.

N.B.—Landing Allowance Clause in General Conditions does not apply. Penalties.—Winners once 7lbs, twice 10lbs, oftener 14lbs.—Distance.—About 6 furlongs.

ENTRY.

For races advertised as Rs. 3,000 to the Winner Rs. 30.
For races advertised as Rs. 2,000 to the Winner Rs. 20.
For races advertised as Rs. 1,500 to the Winner Rs. 15.
For races advertised as Rs. 1,000 or under to the Winner Rs. 10.

To close 4 p.m. **Friday 19th January** with Rs. 20 in addition for races advertised as Rs. 3,000 to the Winner, Rs. 10 in addition for races advertised as Rs. 2,000 or 1,500 to the Winner, and Rs. 5 in addition for races advertised as Rs. 1,000 or under, to the Winner, if not struck out by 4 p.m. Monday 22nd January 1917.

N. B.—Handicaps for this will be published by 8 a.m. on Monday, 22nd January, 1917, at the Race Course, Mahaluxmi. A Winner of a handicap after the publication of weights 7lbs extra.

TENTH EXTRA MEETING.

Saturday 3rd February, 1917.

THE WELLINGTON PLATE.—Winner, Rs. 4,500; second, Rs. 1,500; third, Rs. 750. A High Weight Handicap for Horses.—Distance—About 6 furlongs.

THE ALEXANDRA PARK PLATE.—Winner, Rs. 3,000; second, Rs. 1,000; third, Rs. 500. A High Weight Handicap for Horses in the 2nd Division.—Distance—1¼ miles.

THE NEWBURY PLATE.—Winner, Rs. 1,500; second, Rs. 500; third, Rs. 300. A High Weight Handicap for Horses in the 3rd Division.—Distance—1 mile.

THE VARSOVA PLATE.—Winner, Rs. 1,500; second, Rs. 500; third, Rs. 300. A High Weight Handicap for Arabs in the 2nd Division.—Distance—1 mile.

THE ALEPPO PLATE.—Winner, Rs. 2,000; second, Rs. 700; third, Rs. 300. A High Weight Handicap for Arab Ponies 14 hands and under.—Distance—5 furlongs (straight).

THE MOSUL PLATE.—Division I.—Winner, Rs. 1,000; second, Rs. 300; third, Rs. 200. Division II—(if any)—Winner, Rs 1,000; second, Rs. 300; third, Rs. 200. For Arabs landed on or since 1st July, 1916, direct from the country of foaling. W.A. reduced 6lbs. (Landing Allowance Clause in General Conditions does not apply.) Allowance.—Ponies 14 hands and under, 4lbs. Penalties.—Winners once 7lbs., twice 10lbs.. oftener 14lbs.—Distance—About 6 furlongs.

ENTRY.

For races advertised as Rs. 4,500 to the winner, Rs. 45.
For races advertised as Rs. 3,000 to the winner, Rs. 30.
For races advertised as Rs. 2,000 to the winner, Rs. 20.
For races advertised as Rs. 1,500 to the winner, Rs. 15.
For races advertised as Rs. 1,000, or under, to the winner, Rs. 10.

To close 4 p.m., Monday, 29th January, with Rs. 30 in addition for races advertised as Rs. 4,500 to the winner, Rs. 20 in addition for races advertised as Rs. 3,000 to the winner, Rs. 10 in addition for races advertised as Rs. 2,000 or Rs. 1,500 to the winner, and Rs. 5 in addition for races advertised as Rs. 1,000, or under, to the winner, if not struck out by 4 p.m. on Thursday, 1st February, 1917.

N.B.—Handicaps for this day will be published by 8 a.m., on Thursday, 1st February, 1917, at the Race Course, Mahaluxhmi. A winner of a handicap after the publication of weights, 7lbs extra.

(Programmes of the 11th, 12th and 13th Extra Meetings will be published later.)

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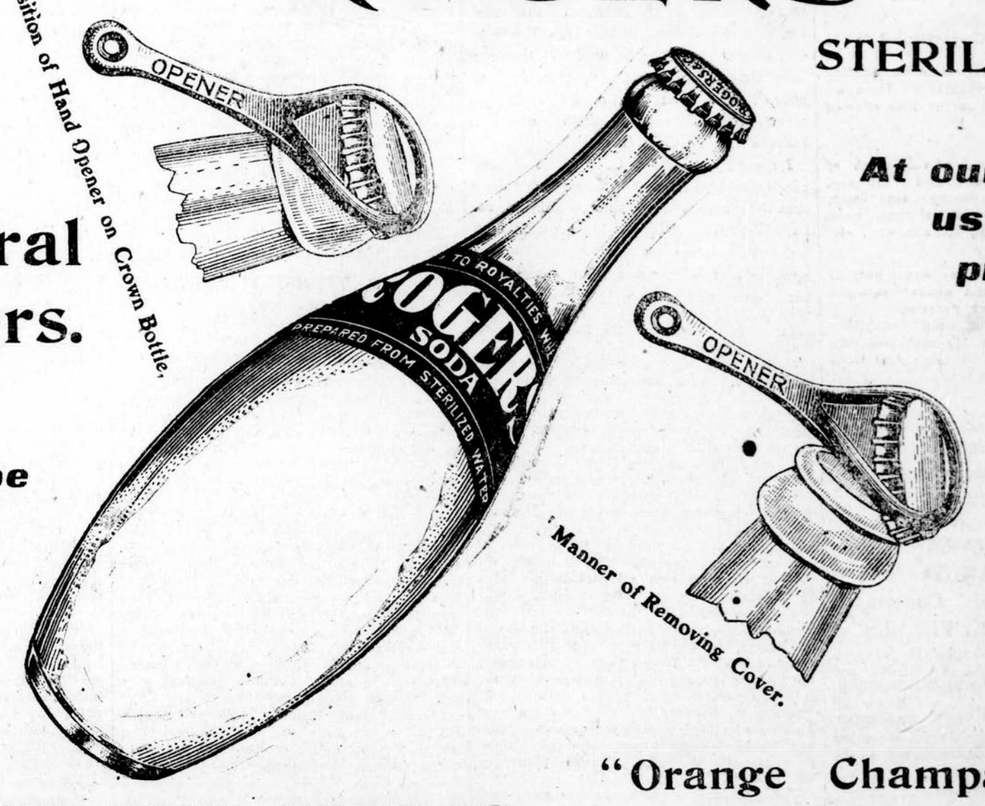
At our usual prices.



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Can be had

"Orange Champagne"
the most favourite drink of the day.

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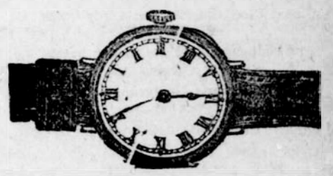

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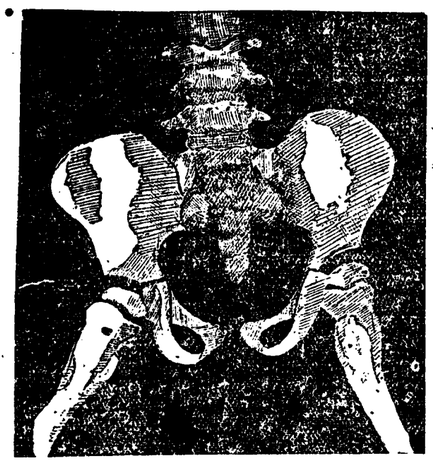

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EXPOSURES are given independently or in consultation with Doctors for SKIN DISEASES and MALIGNANT GROWTHS, and PHOTO and SCREEN EXAMINATION IS CARRIED OUT with the aid of our TWO BIG UP-TO-DATE X-RAY APPARATUS.

Doctors are cordially invited to send their cases.

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Warning to Tea and Coffee Drinkers.

Coffee contains a poisonous drug—"Caffein" about 2½ grains to the cup, Tea contains nearly as much.

Caffeine is a cumulative drug—it works away little by little, adding to yesterday's effects, and slowly but surely undermines and destroys health. Some of the signs are **HEADACHE, SLEEPLESSNESS, BILIOUSNESS, HEART FLUTTER, NERVOUS TROUBLE**, and other disorders, and, above all, the **MUCH COMPLAINED** habit of **CONSTIPATION.**

And yet Coffee and Tea Drinkers often wonder why they have such ailments.

Is Health valued? **QUIT COFFEE and TEA, and for a PLEASANT** healthful, beverage use

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- - A Pure Food Drink - -

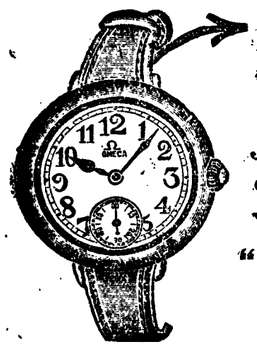
Made by Postum Cereal Co., Ltd. of Battle Creek U. S. A. from whole wheat and a bit of treacle. Tastes much like Java, but is entirely free from drugs or any harmful substance.

A Ten day's Trial convinces any one. Small tin for 45 to 50 cups Rs. 1-2, Double 100 cups tin Rs. 2-2. A sample tin sufficient for 5 cups sent Post Free on receipt of one anna.

Special Terms to Wholesale Buyers.

Sole Agents: **B. P. MADON,** Health Culture Depot: Santa Cruz.

Branch: 297, Hornby Road, Opp, Whiteaway Laidlaw. Orders must be ADDRESSED to SANTA CRUZ to avoid delay.



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0,935 Silver	" " "	30 & 35
Gold 14 ct.	" " " (Gold Buckle)	Rs. 80
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Also can be had from all respectable Watch Dealers in India and Burma.

CASUALTY LIST.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 27.

The following casualties are announced:—

KILLED.

Second-Lieut R F Andrews, North Lancashires.
Second-Lieut W O Barnes, Royal Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut H P Bennett, North Lancashires.
Captain G D Chew, North Staffords.
Lieut R E Colgate, Gloucesters.
Lieut J R Couper, North Lancashires.
Second-Lieut H W Dobbie, Berkshires.
Lieut C H Dwyer, Worcesters.
Captain H A Dyson, East Kents.
Second-Lieut W F E East, East Lancashires.
Second-Lieut H W H Edwards, Gloucesters.
Second-Lieut E Fisher, East Lancashires.
Second-Lieut A E Gott, Warwicks.
Second-Lieut D W Gray, Machine-gun Corps.
Second-Lieut J J W Griffin, Bedfords.
Second-Lieut H B W Hatch, Machine-gun Corps.
Second-Lieut J Hunt, East Lancashires.
Captain G C James, North Staffords.
Second-Lieut I F James, Gloucesters.
Lieut L G Jude, North Lancashires.
Second-Lieut C W Lush, Warwicks.
Second-Lieut C C Le Messurier, Bedfords.
Second-Lieut R F Lowndis, Kings Royal Rifles.
Second-Lieut M C McCallum, Cameronians.
Second-Lieut G E Mcewen, Bedfords.
Second-Lieut W K Maitland, Middlesex.
Second-Lieut T N Melrose, Northumberlands.
Second-Lieut C W R Minnaar, East Lancashires.
Second-Lieut D J C Morkel, East Lancashires.
Second-Lieut F R Munro, Highland Light Infantry.
Captain A C Needham, East Lancashires.
Second-Lieut E R Nutting, Warwicks.
Second-Lieut D R D O'Daly, Northumberlands.
Second-Lieut J Rome, Highland Light Infantry.
Second-Lieut T U Royden, Kings Royal Rifles.
Second-Lieut K Silver, Gloucesters.
Lieut J M T Stock, East Lancashires.
Lieut R Underhill, Middlesex.
Second-Lieut T F Whimster, Engineers.
Second-Lieut J A V Wood, Berkshires.

PREVIOUSLY REPORTED WOUNDED NOW KILLED.

Second-Lieut A E Brander, Argyll and Sutherlands.

DIED OF WOUNDS.

Second-Lieut W L Lowson, Royal Scots.

PREVIOUSLY REPORTED WOUNDED, NOW DIED OF WOUNDS.

Second-Lieut J Watt, Gordons.
Second-Lieut C W Amor, Warwicks.
Second-Lieut C W Band, North Lancashires.
Lieut E Barnes, Warwicks.
Second-Lieut R Baxter, South Staffords.
Major N P Brooke, Leinsters.
Second-Lieut A A Burch, Middlesex.
Lieut O S Cleverly, West Surreys.
Second-Lieut J Cooper, Inniskillings.
Lieut S W Deason, Field Artillery.
Lieut S P Dodsom, Engineers.
Second-Lieut M F Edwards, Bedfords.
Major A S Fitzgerald, Warwicks.
Second-Lieut C H Grundy, Bedfords.

WOUNDED.

Second-Lieut C C Harcourt, Warwicks.
Lieut W Harrison, Machine-gun Corps.
Second-Lieut S A Harvey, East Kents.
Second-Lieut G G Howard, Gloucesters.
Lieut-Col. A P B Irwin, East Surreys.
Lieut D Jarintzoff, East Lancashires.
Second-Lieut F B Kirkman, East Kents.
Captain K H Leake, North Laicashires.
Second-Lieut A Lightbound, East Lancashires.
Second-Lieut F Lofts, Middlesex.
Second-Lieut M G Loudon, East Lancashires.
Second-Lieut C F Lyons, East Surreys.
Second-Lieut A F Macleod, Middlesex.
Second-Lieut H Parks, Royal Fusiliers.
Lieut A N Pictor, Somersets.
Second-Lieut C R Reeve, Royal Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut N S Robsom, Northumberlands.
Second-Lieut E A W Rogers, Horse Artillery.
Second-Lieut E V E Russel, Gloucesters.
Second-Lieut W E D Shortt, Scots Guards.
Second-Lieut C E Smart, Worcesters.
Second-Lieut H R Stammers, Warwicks.
Second-Lieut R H Turner, Berkshires.
Major P C Vellacott, South Lancashires.
Second-Lieut S V Watton, South Lancashires.
Second-Lieut G C S Williams, Engineers.
Second-Lieut E P Wood, East Kents.
Second-Lieut E L Yates, South Lancashires.

WOUNDED AND MISSING.

Second-Lieut R Aldwinckle, Cornwalls.
Second-Lieut A Jesson, Bedfords.

PREVIOUSLY REPORTED WOUNDED NOW WOUNDED AND MISSING.

Lieut J W Jenner-Clarke, Trench-mortar Battery.

MISSING BELIEVED KILLED.

Second-Lieut G B Bolton, North Staffords.
Second-Lieut C F Burley, Warwicks.
Second-Lieut A N Duffy, North Staffords.
Second-Lieut H L London, North Staffords.
Second-Lieut H L Gwynne, North Staffords.
Second-Lieut S F London, North Staffords.
Lieut T S Mackie, North Staffords.
Second-Lieut I Maughling, South Wales Borderers.
Second-Lieut P Needham, Warwicks.
Second-Lieut T W Rainbow, Worcesters.
Lieut E V Turner, North Staffords.

MISSING BELIEVED WOUNDED.

Second-Lieut A L Collett, Gloucesters.
Second-Lieut G H S Robertson, Worcesters.
Captain A C Standbridge, North Staffords.

MISSING.

Second-Lieut J H Adams, North Staffords.
Second-Lieut B S Bambridge, East Kents.
Lieut E Campbell, North Staffords.
Second-Lieut J M Chill, East Kents.
Lieut T H Clarke, Army Ordnance Department.
Second-Lieut G Doughty, Royal Scots.
Second-Lieut L A Green, Royal Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut G S Hall, Flying Corps.
Second-Lieut G Haward, Machine-gun Corps.
Second-Lieut W D Henderson, North Staffords.
Second-Lieut A S Hughes, North Staffords.
Second-Lieut N W Lawson, Northumberlands.
Second-Lieut C C N Marshall, Essex.
Second-Lieut A Moorhouse, East Lancashires.
Second-Lieut E D Smart, Warwicks.
Second-Lieut J B Stacey, East Surreys.
Second-Lieut G C Stoneham, Berkshires.
Second-Lieut A M Wilson, East Surreys.

PREVIOUSLY REPORTED MISSING NOW NOT MISSING.

Second-Lieut J Belfitt, Durhams.

WOUNDED

Staff-nurse K. Carruthers, Territorial Nursing Service.

OFFICIAL CORRECTION.

WOUNDED.

Second-Lieut G Nicholls, West Yorkshires, should read Second-Lieut G Nicolls, West Yorkshires.

LONDON, Nov. 28.

KILLED.

Second-Lieut C N Barker, Dorsets.
Second-Lieut G E Brown, Borders.
Second-Lieut G W Campbell, Highland L I.
Second-Lieut R Dewar, Highland L I.
Second-Lieut F R Jones, Highland L I.
Captain J S Marr, Highland L I.
Second-Lieut D A Malholm, Highland L I.
Captain J F Morrison, Highland L I.
Second-Lieut A R Murray, Highland L I.
Second-Lieut T Neilson, Highland L I.
Second-Lieut A F Roberts, Highland L I.
Captain W E Robinson, Highland L I.
Second-Lieut G M Simpson, Highland L I.
Second-Lieut C H Stainer, East Surreys.
Second-Lieut F G Steele, Highland L I.
Second-Lieut T Story, Borders.

PREVIOUSLY REPORTED WOUDED NOW KILLED.

Captain A H Macgregor, Seaforths.
Second-Lieut R J Smith, Seaforths.

PREVIOUSLY REPORTED WOUNDED NOW KILLED.

Captain E J Anderson, Seaforths.

DIED OF WOUNDS.

Captain C G W Carew, Dorsets.

PREVIOUSLY REPORTED WOUNDED NOW DIED OF WOUNDS.

Captain S E Bell, South Lancashires.
Second-Lieut C W A Halliday, Field Artillery.
Lieut H R Mansergh, Liverpools.

DIED.

Second-Lieut W L Elliott, Rifle Brigade.

WOUNDED.

Second-Lieut H A Agnew, Highland L I.
Second-Lieut J W Balnaves, Gordons.
Second-Lieut R B Bayliss, Manchesters.
Second-Lieut R A Brunton, Gordons.
Lieut C L Carter, East Kents.
Second-Lieut F C adwell, Dorsets.
Lieut P A Chubb, Yorkshire L I.
Captain E C Clegg, Borders.
Second-Lieut F C Dice, Dorsets.
Lieut E Dobson, Highland L I.
Lieut A N Drysdale, Highland L I.
Second-Lieut W H Flear, Dorsets.
Second-Lieut J A Fulton, Irish Regiment.
Second-Lieut T R Gilby, West Kents.
Lieut A Greathead, Royal Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut W Hannah, Machine Gun Corps.
Captain H P Harpur, Medicals.
Second-Lieut N B Harris, Dublins.
Second-Lieut C B Harrison, Liverpools.
Second-Lieut E W Hewett, Leinsters.
Second-Lieut J W Hirst, West Ridings.
Second-Lieut W H Horton, Gloucesters.
Second-Lieut F A Idiens, Inniskillings.
Second-Lieut J G A Joffrey, Highland L I.
Second-Lieut N J Kerr, Machine Gun Corps.
Second-Lieut P D Krolik, Manchesters.
Major J McCarthy-O'Leary, South Lancashires.
Captain A Mcpherson, Highland L I.
Second-Lieut F W Millward, West Ridings.
Second-Lieut C D Mitchell, Highland L I.
Second-Lieut W E M Mitchell, Irish Rifles.
Second-Lieut H F Moon, Engineers.
Second-Lieut D C H O'Byrne, West Surreys.
Second-Lieut C L O'Shaughnessy, South Lancashires.
Second-Lieut H J Paddison, Worcesters.
Second-Lieut J W M Paterson, Highland L I.
Second-Lieut M W Peters, Londons.
Second-Lieut E M Pokock, West Kents.
Second-Lieut R J Rew, Londons.
Second-Lieut J D Ritchie, Gordons.
Second-Lieut J S S Rowlands, Welsh Regiment.
Captain G G Shone, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut J G Slessor, Gordons.
Captain F J G Smith, Borders.
Second-Lieut S P Stansfield, West Ridings.
Second-Lieut H J S Stone, Borders.
Second-Lieut W R Stuart, Gordons.
Captain C G Tindall, West Kents.
Second-Lieut J G Troup, Gordons.
Captain H Whitworth, Yorkshire L I.
Captain J M Young, Medicals.

WOUNDED AND MISSING.

Second-Lieut W Duff, Highland L I.
Second-Lieut M M Lyon, Highland L I.
Second-Lieut G Twynamm, Borders.
Second-Lieut S W Wilson, Borders.

PREVIOUSLY REPORTED WOUNDED NOW WOUNDED AND MISSING.

Second-Lieut E V M Orford, Essex.
Captain C Shelton, Norfolks.

MISSING BELIEVED KILLED.

Captain P A Tillard, Yeomanry.

MISSING.

Second-Lieut J A Armitage, Yorkshire L I.
Second-Lieut J C Babbage, Manchesters.
Second-Lieut C L M Battersby, Yorkshire L I.
Second-Lieut D W Brady, Borders.
Lieut M R Davidson, Manchesters.
Captain B L Erskine, Manchesters.
Second-Lieut G B Griffin, Mancheters.
Second-Lieut F Harbron, Manchesters.
Second-Lieut N F Harley, Manchesters.
Second-Lieut E E J Henderson, Manchesters.
Second-Lieut H C Hobson, Yorkshire L I.
Second-Lieut J C Lees, Scots Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut J W McMoendie, Yorkshire L I.
Second-Lieut S Mills, Yorkshire L I..
Second-Lieut J G Nixon, Borders.
Lieut O C Rayner, Manchesters.
Second-Lieut G B E Reynolds, Yorkshire L I.
Second-Lieut A Rylatt, Yorkshire L I..
Second-Lieut F Scott, Highland L I.
Lieut A Shene, Highland L I.
Second-Lieut H N Spence, Borders.
Second-Lieut J Stewart, Highland L I.
Captain W A Welsh, Borders.
Second-Lieut J A Williams, Yorkshire L I.

OFFICIAL CORRECTION.

WOUNDED.

Captain J E Bruneau, Medicals should read Captain I E Bruneau, Medicals.

KILLED.

Lieut R E Colgate, Gloucesters should read Second-Lieut R E Colgate, Gloucesters.

MISSING BELIEVED KILLED.

Second-Lieut T Maughling, South Wales Borderers should read Second-Lieut T Maughfling, South Wales Borderers.

HIGH LIFE

THE TRUE TEST OF RELIABLE TIMEKEEPERS.

Full Jewelled, Lever, Sterling Silver Rs. 30.

Ditto with Radium Dial Rs. 35.

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A French Remedy for all Irregularities. Thousands Ladies keep a box of Martin's Pills in the house, so that ... the first sign of any Irregularity of the System a timely dose may be administered. Those who use them recommend them. Beware of ... spurious pills. At all Chemists and Stores, or post free ... MARTIN, Chemist, SOUTHAMPTON, ENGLAND.

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Eyes tested by an ophthalmic Surgeon with the highets British qualifications.

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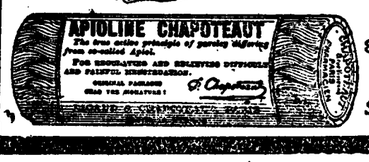
LADIES SAFE REMEDY for functional troubles, delay, pain and those irregularities peculiar to the sex.



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A combination Shower-Bath, Massage Brush and Shampoo Brush

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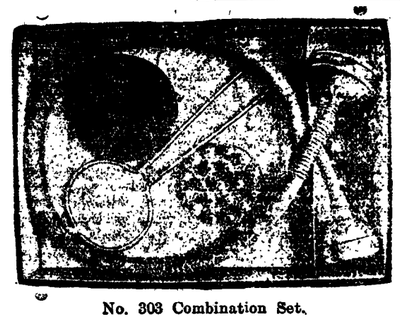

The Ideal thing for Cold Bath in this hot Season. It enables even a weak and sick person to enjoy a Cold Bath and derive its exhilarating benefit.

No. 303 Combination Set.

FITS ANY FAUCET.

HOLDS FAST TO IT.

It is the only BATH SPRAY-BRUSH that is flexible to every curve of limb or body. and efficient for Shampoo; and massaging all parts of the body.

It is absolutely guaranteed for at least one—will give good service for three to five years with ordinary care. Parts can be replaced at anytime. Price Rs. 11-8.

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Purchase and Sale of securities at best rates available effected WITHOUT COMMISSION.

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S. N. POCHKHANAWALA.
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The ORIGINAL and ONLY GENUINE.

Acts like a Charm in DIARRHOEA, and is the only Specific in CHOLERA and DYSENTERY.

Checks and arrests FEVER, CROUP, AGUE. The Best Remedy known for COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS.

The only Palliative in NEURALGIA, GOUT, RHEUMATISM.

Convincing Medical Testimony accompanies each Bottle.

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of the acid glycero-phosphates improves the general condition by supplying the blood with natural phosphorus-bearing elements, which go to repair and build up broken-down cell life and vitality.

Original bottles of 50 doses sold throughout India, Burmah, Ceylon, Straits Settlements, etc.

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GREECE FOR THE GREEKS.

M. VENIZELOS'S PROGRAMME OUTLINED.

CONSTITUTIONAL REFORMS

An Athenian daily, the "Eleutheros Typos," publishes a long interview with M. Venizelos, who first protests against the accusation of his enemies that his movement is intended to divide Greece or to abolish the dynasty and to proclaim a Republic, writes the "Morning Post" correspondent from Athens. He regards Greece as an indivisible whole, and proposes merely to free it from Bulgarian occupation by driving out the Bulgarian Army holding parts of Macedonia and reducing to impotence the Bulgarians in Athens. His political difference with the King had been exploited by political rivals for their own ends and distorted into a personal quarrel with his Majesty in order to cover their own shame in connection with Fort Rupel, Seres, and Kavalla.

The Provisional Government heads all its official documents with the usual formula "Kingdom of Greece," and although M. Venizelos has not ceased to criticise the King's policy as disasterous, he has thereby attacked the abuse and not the institution of the Monarchy nor the Monarch's person. He is not even aiming, he stated, at the restriction of the Crown's power but at its accurate definition. This will be accomplished by the National Assembly at the close of the war. The prerogatives of the Crown, as set forth in the present Constitution, will not be curtailed, but will be so defined as to make it impossible in future for evil counsellors like Streit to persuade the Crown that it can appoint Cabinets of parasites and favourites irrespective of the nation's will or dissolve Parliament *ad infinitum*. Greece is, and must remain, a democratic Kingdom, or a democracy presided over by the King. But these are questions to be solved after the war. "Now," M. Venizelos continued, "we must fulfil our treaty obligations to Serbia, drive out the Bulgarians from our territory, and wash out the stain upon our national honour. When that has been accomplished the constitutional question will be solved without the least difficulty, and even the King himself will be brought to see that such a definition of his constitutional powers is a safeguard to his Throne."

MUNITIONS FROM THE ALLIES.

Questioned with regard to the prospect of an army being formed which will be capable of driving out the Bulgars, M. Venizelos spoke with the utmost confidence. He said that at present the Provisional Government was planning to form two full army corps from provinces recognising the authority of that Government. Besides these formations there were large numbers of Volunteers from Old Greece, Cyprus, Egypt, and America. The Provisional Government had not yet proclaimed general conscription because sufficient equipment was not yet available owing to technical difficulties. The Allies were furnishing abundance of equipment and providing ample commissariat, but the formation of two army corps could not be accomplished in a day. The finances of the Provisional Government were in an excellent state. The revenues of the provinces under its rule were sufficient to meet all the expenses of administration, and funds for military purposes were being supplied by the Allies on the same liberal scale as that on which they were being supplied to Belgium and Serbia.

In answer to a question as to whether it was true that he proposed to re-ammeble the Chamber which was elected in June, 1915, and which was dissolved by the King last November, M. Venizelos stated that the point had not yet been decided, but that convocation was probable, since that Chamber represented the untrammelled will of the nation. But it was possible that other counsels might prevail, and that new elections would be ordered in the provinces under the Provisional Government's rule, in which case the splendidly patriotic Greek colonies abroad would also be called on to send deputies.

His internal programme, he stated, would include the radical settlement of the Macedonian agrarian question, which would entail the annulment of the wicked gift of extensive Crown lands to Turkish *emgres* by the Skouloudis Cabinet. His foreign policy would consist primarily of the fulfilment of the country's treaty obligations to Serbia and the strengthening of the sacred bonds existing between Greece and the Allies. The question of official recognition of the Provisional Government was purely a matter of form, and he was not impatient, since already he had recognition *de facto* and relations of perfect cordiality and co-operation with the Allies. He added that he was perfectly satisfied with the decisions of the Boulogne Conference.

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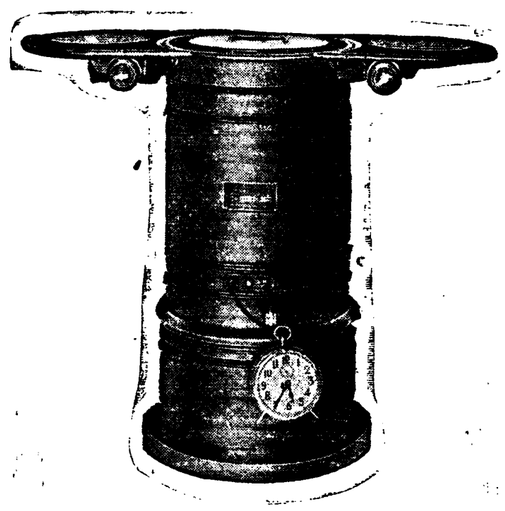

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THE PARSON SNIPER.

TRACTS BY DAY AND BULLETS BY NIGHT.

The story reported from British Headquarters of the mysterious spy of Armentieres—the "Man in Black" who was shot whilst crossing No Man's Land—is easily surpassed in interest by a story related by Canadian officers concerning a remarkable occurrence at Ypres some time ago, says the Central News, which throws a significant light on the ramifications of the German spy and sniping system.

It was at the time of the great German attack on the Ypres salient.

For a fortnight or so before that memorable event the Canadians in a certain sector had been visited daily by a suave-voiced, pale complexioned, middle-aged man, modestly garbed as a priest, who approached close to the firing line, always ready with a kindly word for the "boys" and always assiduous in the distribution of obliging cards bearing Biblical texts, with which the capacious pockets of his somewhat dilapidated gown seemed to be full. No suspicion of the kindly old fellow was entertained, and no one thought of questioning his business.

SHOT IN THE BACK.

But night after night, as convoys with supplies passed to a certain point of the Canadian line, mysterious casualties occurred. Sometimes it was the guards who were sniped, but more often it was the men on the waggons and lorries, and they were always shot in a manner which denoted that they had been fired at from the rear. Some nights two men fell out; on other occasions as many as four were either killed or wounded.

All efforts to solve the mystery proved unavailing, and at last, when the thing had been going on for over a week, a captain, a sergeant, and two corporals determined to get to the bottom of it.

Their first night's investigation proved barren, and two more men went down. On the second night they failed to get any nearer the solution of the mystery, but on the third night, when the little band of investigators, with the aid of a few more comrades, were watching the ruins of a demolished building, they noticed the flash of a rifle as the convoy came along as usual, and it was followed by another a few seconds later. The place was promptly surrounded, and a sergeant of the party, creeping stealthily through a hole at the bottom of a wall, was amazed to discover behind it the pale-faced, middle-aged man in clerical garb, rifle in hand.

AN UNDERGROUND STORE.

He was brought before a court-martial the next morning, but all efforts to induce him to give an account of himself failed. A few hours later, however, his fate was satisfactorily settled. On going through his underground hiding place a little later the inspecting party were surprised to find a capacious dug-out, most ingeniously constructed, well furnished, and plentifully supplied with food, a rack containing several rifles of the latest German patterns, and a large stock of ammunition.

With the cessation of the distribution of kindly words and Biblical texts by the pale-faced "cleric," there ceased also the mysterious nocturnal casualties suffered by the members of the Canadians supply columns.

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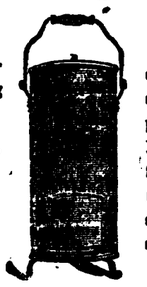

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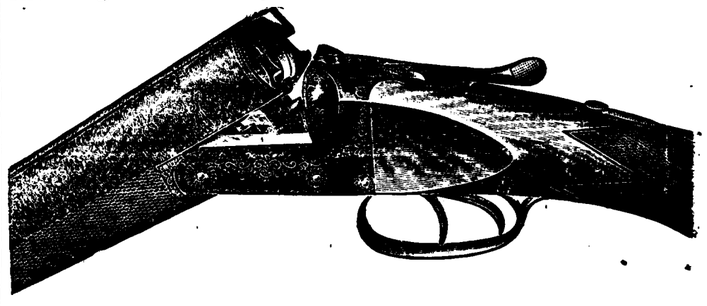

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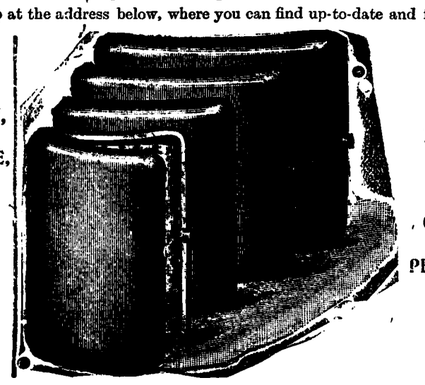

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ATROCITIES IN SERBIA.

HORRORS REVEALED IN BLUE-BOOK.

The Serbian Government will shortly issue a Blue-Book containing copies of documents communicated to the signatories of the Hague Convention relative to the violation of the principles of humanity and international lawb by the Governments of Germany, Austria-Hungary and Bulgaria in the occupied Serbian territories.

In an introduction to the documents contained in the Blue-Book, M. N. P. Pashitch, President of the Council and Minister for Foreign Affairs, writing from Corfu in September says: "Although military operations are not yet terminated, it has been possible to assemble a certain amount of testimony on the subject. In the documents herein annexed the Royal Government make public the information which has reached them on the atrocities and regime of terror, on the violation of subject rights and of property rights, on the pitiless impoverishment of the population and of the country by continued excessive exploitation, on the denationalisation of the people on the destruction and plunder of national military and artistic treasures and on all the other felonious acts already accomplished or now in course of accomplishment."

The following is an extract from observations on the measures adopted and the acts of violence committed by the Austro-Hungarian police: "Having been across the Greek frontier in direct contact with territories occupied by Bulgarians we are in a position to give details of their brutal methods, murders and physical tortures."

LITTLE BOY SHOT.

Extract from a letter from M. N., of Belgrade, dated January 10, 1916: "A little boy was shot at Belgrade with a revolver, because out of curiosity he had dared to show himself at a window to look at the suite of the Emperor William." A deposition made at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs by a neutral doctor, February 10; "Families of persons deported from Belgrade were accustomed to assemble on the quay of the Save to see for the last time those who were being taken away. Austrian soldiers often gave women and children thrusts with their bayonets and blows with the butt ends of their rifles in order to separate them from their husbands and fathers. I saw one woman fall wounded by a thrust from a bayonet. I examined her and dressed her wound."

A deposition made before the same authority by a neutral functionary, February 15; "At Monastir, the Serbian population is treated with the utmost brutality. Not only has everything been taken from the inhabitants, but all the women and even girls fourteen years of age have been violated. One day 600 women were placed in coal trucks and taken away in the direction of Katchanik. Nobody knows what has become of them."

Depositions made by other neutral subjects on February 10 and 27: "The Bulgarians have assassinated all persons denounced as partisans or friends of the Serbians under the Ottoman regime. Every morning the banks of the Vardar were strewn with numerous Serbian corpses. Bulgarians commit atrocities impossible to describe. They have burned numerous villages. They set fire to them at night and when the affrighted inhabitants come out of the houses hurriedly the Bulgarians shoot at them as if they were shooting game. At Kumanovo the Bulgarians tied eighty Serbians together assassinated them with their knives and threw them into the river."

Depositions made at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs by Dr. J. K., a neutral subject. February 10: "Bulgarians have violated numerous Serbian women and girls. The arrival of the Germans at Skoplie only made the tortures of the women worse. Towards the middle of November—the Germans had already entered Skoplie—850 to 400 women and girls arrived at Skoplie to complain to the superior authorities about acts of violence by German and Bulgarian officers and soldiers. The military commander at Skoplie would not even listen to them and forbade all his functionaries to receive them. He gave orders to the soldiers to disperse them brutally. 'I require the soldiers,' he said 'as to civilians they may die. It's all the same to me.'

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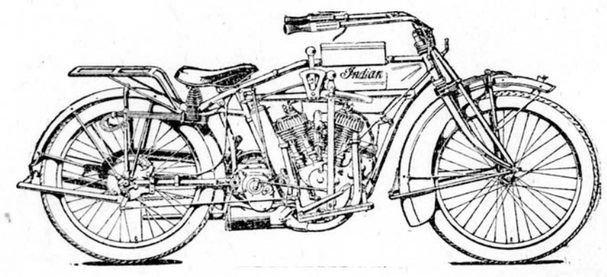

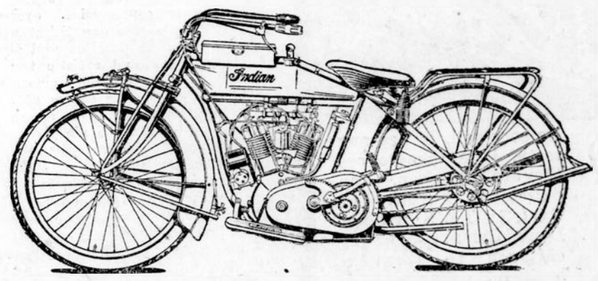

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Printed and published by JOHN F. TITUS, for the INDIAN NEWSPAPER Co., Ltd., at the "BOMBAY CHRONICLE" Press, Medows Street, Fort Bombay.